

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Eighteen Pages

WET ARGUMENTS FALL TO GROUND IN FACING FACTS

Liquor Was Not on Wane Prior to Prohibition, Official Data Show

DRY LAW NOT FORCED ON UNWILLING PUBLIC

Modificationists Fail to Offer Plan Which Will Prevent Return of Saloon

To show the fallacy of some criticism of prohibition, to present some of the latest moral, social, and economic aspects of the subject, and to point out how prohibition is proving its worth and why it should be strengthened rather than modified, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR offers a series of 18 articles to help clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign.

The following everyday questions and answers, designed to furnish a basis for the better understanding of the wet and dry controversy, comprise the second article in the series.

By ARTHUR J. DAVIS
State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York

Question—What is the fundamental issue in the dry-wet controversy?

Answer—Liquor and its attendant evils.

Q.—Has intoxicating liquor ever contributed to the welfare of the individual or society?

A.—Never. Liquor has always had a demoralizing effect on mankind.

Q.—Where was liquor usually retained?

A.—In saloons.

Q.—Why do wets say the saloon should not be permitted to return?

A.—Because of the evils which attend it.

Q.—What do the wets propose as a substitute?

A.—Stores, taverns, or something.

Q.—What is a saloon?

A.—Webster defines this kind of a saloon as "a place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk."

Q.—If the prohibition laws were modified to permit the return of liquor, would it not bring back the saloon?

A.—There is yet to be shown, says the Rev. F. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, New York City, "any method by which the sale of liquor, or some

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Move to Amend Congressional Law Going On

Bowman Attacks So-Called "Lame Duck" Session Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Renewing the attack on the so-called "lame duck" Congress, Frank L. Bowman (R.), Representative from West Virginia, pointed out that the Congress elected this November will not take office until December, 1929. Under the proposed amendment to the Constitution, passed by the Senate but receiving a 208-to-157 vote in the House, or less than the necessary two-thirds majority, new Congresses would assemble two months after election.

Mr. Bowman, who is a majority member of the House Committee on Elections, declared the fight for the Constitutional Amendment will go on.

As it is now, Mr. Bowman said, the incoming Congress must engage in the struggle for its own re-election, almost before it has taken office. For example, the present 435 members of the House, of which Mr. Bowman is a member, were elected in November, 1926. They became members of the House on March 4, 1927, and did not assemble to legislate until the first Monday of December, 1927. Before a legislative program could be adopted or laws passed, members found themselves busy with the state-wide primaries for re-election, which are now in force in many states.

The Constitution must eventually be amended in Mr. Bowman's opinion, to make Congress more responsive to the will of the people. The House failed to give the Senate resolution a sufficient majority, he said, although previously the matter had been considered in the House, in Committee of the Whole, which agreed on the resolution and recommended to the House its adoption. The resolution provided that the terms of the President and Vice-President should end on Jan. 24 and the terms of Senators and Representatives on Jan. 4.

Mr. Bowman forecast that the matter would be brought up again in the new Congress.

Who Benefits by Prohibition?

WAGE EARNERS—Whose wages were 8 BILLIONS more in 1926 than in 1918, which is an increase of 25 per cent, while living costs are reduced 18 per cent since 1920.

EMPLOYERS—Who benefit by increased production and a reduced labor turnover; by sober workmen, fewer accidents—and no more "blue Monday's."

FARMERS—Who buy three times as much farm machinery, and who sell 45 per cent more milk than in 1920—and who rarely have a drunken farm hand.

BANKERS—Twenty-three million new depositors since 1920 have increased deposits in the savings banks by 9 BILLION dollars—an increase of 60 per cent.

INSURANCE MEN—Who have sold 51 BILLION dollars of new insurance since 1920, which is an 130 per cent increase. SIXTY MILLION persons now hold life insurance.

REAL ESTATE MEN—Who sold an average of SEVEN HUNDRED FORTY-ONE NEW HOMES every day last year, and who find rents and payments easier to collect.

MANUFACTURERS—Manufactured products in 1925 and 1926 reached 62 BILLION DOLLARS in value, which is more than the peak of after-war-time production.

MERCHANTS—Who get much of the TWO BILLION DOLLARS formerly spent in drink, and who have thousands of buyers where they used to have hundreds.

EVERYBODY'S WIFE—And Everybody's family—From a circular issued by the Buffalo Citizens' Committee of 5000 for Law Enforcement.

LIBERAL PARTY UNITED AGAINST LABOR ALLIANCE

Unity and Independence of Liberalism Are Themes at Yarmouth Conference

YARMOUTH, Eng.—Unity and independence of Liberalism were the dominant themes of Sir Charles Hobhouse's presidential address at the National Liberal Conference here.

"We believe," Sir Charles said, "in the ultimate success of our party, independent of all others. We have sought and seek no dalliance with aims which are repugnant to us or with methods of government which cripple trade or curtail liberty."

Denying the Conservative allegations that the Liberals are disunited in policy and leadership, Sir Charles added, amid cheers: "We accept Mr. Lloyd George as leader of the Parliamentary Party—the only leadership we have recognized—until he like his predecessors, becomes Prime Minister."

Resolutions were passed condemning the Government's record and criticizing the Labor Party, also demanding a reduction in armaments, encouragement of Empire migration, support for free trade and public economy, opposing as an "attempt to bribe the electorate" the Conservative rating (local taxation) relief scheme for industry and the farmers.

One of the chief speeches was by Mrs. Runciman, M. P., who described the Anglo-French naval pact as a "diplomatic fiasco."

Mr. Lloyd George, who wound up the conference, had a great ovation. Regarding temperance reform, F. K. Ogden, secretary of the Liberal committee which has been investigating the question, says that the inquiry has proved that the Liberals are united upon recommendations for a strong and thoroughly practical temperance policy, and such progress made it now possible to draft a bill for Parliament.

YARMOUTH, Eng. (P)—Addressing the Liberal Federation conference, the former Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, made three predictions in connection with the general election next year:

There would be an overwhelming majority of votes in condemnation of the present Government;

There would be an enormous accession of strength to the Liberal fold, and whatever the party was that was in the majority, it would not be Socialist;

Mr. Lloyd George then dealt with the possibility of a deadlock in the next Parliament, saying: "The Socialists have already made clear that under no conditions will they be associated or co-operate or enter any pact or understanding with the Liberals unless they swallow Socialism, horns, hoofs and all. We say at once we are not there, and we never shall be there unless we cease to be Liberals. We are neither Socialists nor Tories, but Liberals, and as such we are equally opposed to both and have no particular preference for either."

What women have done, are doing, and can do in the field of politics is being told in a series of articles especially written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays through Oct. 19 under the above heading

By MARJORIE SHULER

Measure for measure, women have done as much and more than men to get the vote for themselves and to use it once they have acquired it. This answer to the charge that women are indifferent to their duties as citizens is made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and a leader in the campaigns to win the vote for women in other countries of the world as well as in the United States.

Other hands, earlier hands, lighted the suffrage torch, but it was Mrs. Catt who caught it and held it throughout many years until the women of the United States and 28 other countries had gained the vote.

Then she turned over to others the National League of Women Voters, which she had organized to teach citizenship to American women, the International Alliance of Women for

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PRISON VIEWED AS SCHOOL FOR TRAINING ADULT

Inmate Must Be Prepared to Return to Society as an Asset, Official Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Progress in the housing and treatment of prisoners in the United States was reported to the American Prison Association's convention here. While there was reference to the need of additional advances in both directions, it was agreed that conditions of today show material improvement.

That changes for the better still permit effective punishment of offenders confined in prisons was the opinion of Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, many years a prison worker and a leader in the Volunteers of America.

She emphasized the duty of the American Prison Association to teach crime prevention and to impress upon potential offenders the consequences of punishment, not simply to themselves, but to their families.

Must Learn to Work
A need of teaching industry to prisoners, especially in the case of youthful offenders, was pointed out by Mrs. George H. Waters, warden of the Oklahoma Reformatory for Boys, Granite, Okla.

Only a small percentage of the juvenile offenders sent to the reformatory had been taught thoroughness in useful work, she said, and there is a general need of showing young people the value and dignity of honest labor, whatever its form.

Plans for better handling of prisoners at the new Cook County Jail, outlined by Edward J. Fogarty, superintendent, included provision for segregation of different types of offenders and a systematic study of prisoners calculated to reveal their deficiencies and possible means of removal. Instruction by members of faculties at University of Chicago, Northwestern University and Loyola University would be designed to lessen criminal tendencies of prisoners, Mr. Fogarty said.

The primary purpose of prison should be rehabilitation and reformation if prisoners are to be assets when returned to society, said Oscar Lee, warden of Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wis.

"Productive Employment"
"Prisoners, to receive adequate training, must be given productive employment," he declared. "Due to constant propaganda against prison-made products and legislation limiting their transportation and sale, too many prisons have become but loafing places for the social misfit and the criminal. That condition must be changed."

There should be a well-equipped school in every prison, and prisoners should be taught the value of education should be required to attend. There should be religious training also, which should not be left wholly to the chaplains.

The latter's influence may be set at naught by an un sympathetic guard. A prison guard should be firm and just, but fair and square, and so help prisoners to leave with a determination to live "square" rather than get even with society.

Delinquent children cannot be corrected by fear, said H. W. Bedford, superintendent of the Children's Home, Louisville, Ky. He advocated the kind and sympathetic methods in the handling of youthful offenders.

More than 100 delegates to the Prison Association are to be present at the annual conference of the American Prison Association, which is being held at the Hotel Hamilton, New York City, Oct. 14-16.

George C. Erskine, warden of the Connecticut State Reformatory, Chester, Conn.; vice-presidents, Gen. W. S. Hughes, superintendent of the Penitentiary, Ottawa, Kan.; H. K. W. Shott, warden of the state penitentiary, Weathersfield, Conn.; Mrs. J. E. King of San Antonio, member of the Texas prison board, and Charles E. Vassely, superintendent of the State Reformatory, Saint Cloud, Minn.

John W. Snook, warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., was made president of the Warden's Association. Fellow wardens expressed confidence in the administration of Mr. Snook's Atlanta Penitentiary, now under investigation.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR BRONX
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Contracts for construction and equipment of the new Evander Childs High School in the Bronx, at a cost of \$2,873,644, have just been approved by the Board of Education at its regular semi-monthly meeting. The board also approved contracts totaling \$607,824 for construction and equipment of new public school No. 96. This school also will be in the Bronx.

ALBANIA WELCOMES ITALIAN ASSISTANCE; OPPOSES DOMINATION
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Daily Telegraph publishes an interview with King Zogu I, the newly enthroned monarch of the Albanians, by its special commissioner, E. Ashmead-Bartlett, who visited the King at Tirana.

Referring to the relations of Albania with Italy and Yugoslavia, and the relations between those two powers themselves, Zogu pointed to the need of Albanian availing "her" of Italian assistance, both in money and in administrative counsel. But, he declared, the Albanian people will not allow themselves to be ruled by Italy or submit to Italian domination.

More than anything else, Zogu said he would like to see Balkan Locarno, in which all states in that part of the world would participate. Then they could all settle their differences in a friendly manner and be free to devote themselves to national development.

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New Model Village to Be in Tudor Style

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

IN THE heart of the John Bunyan country, about 13 miles from Bedford, a unique garden village is to be built. One simple condition is laid down by the building society responsible. All the buildings, whether they be for domestic use or for business, must conform to the early English type of architecture of the period about 1550.

Spaces have already been allocated for the Church of England, the Wesleyans, and the Baptists, as well as playgrounds, schools, and other necessary buildings for a new garden city.

GIANT HOOKUP OF GAS PLANTS IS PREDICTED
NEW GENERATOR Facilitates Use of Coal for Electricity at the Mine Mouth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Because of the Federal Reserve System, severe financial panics and depressions have gone forever, according to Carl Snyder, statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and president of the American Statistical Association, in an address before the closing session of the tenth annual convention of the American Gas Association here.

Mr. Snyder attributed present prosperity to the fact that per capita production is rising more rapidly than the proportionate increase in population, and held that industries must conduct research work constantly if they wish to keep pace with general progress.

"The coal industry," he said, "has not kept pace technically and economically with other industries and is consequently at a standstill."

Medals are awarded
"Forty-nine employees of gas companies who have saved human life were awarded the association's McCarter medal, presented by Thomas X. McCarter, president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey."

L. J. Willen, of the Byliss Engineering and Management Corporation, Chicago, and Louis Stein, of the Northern States Power Corporation, Minneapolis, were named as the association's Best Medal for the most outstanding contributions to the technical advancement of the gas industry during the last year. The C. M. S. Amery, on his recent tour.

Strong Ties Bind the Empire, Says Earl of Balfour

British Statesman Takes Up Question in Preface to Book Just Published

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Earl of Balfour, in a preface to the volume, "The Empire in a New Era," just published, containing the texts of speeches made by the Dominion Secretary, L. C. M. S. Amery, on his recent tour, asks: "Could the separation of the American colonies from the British Empire have been prevented had wise men been at the helm of state?"

To this the British statesman replies: "The right men and the right temper were no doubt conspicuously lacking; but had they been present in abundance we may well doubt whether they could have solved the fundamental problem which, at that date, confronted the British race on both sides of the Atlantic."

That question was the relations between the mother country and the colonies, which had in fact reached the stage of independent nationhood.

A Third Policy
The same problem, Lord Balfour points out, again faced the Empire "of our own time."

"When I was young," he writes, "only two answers to this question were ever suggested. The dominions and the mother country might formally bind themselves together in a federal system or might formally separate and follow their several paths in indifferent isolation. But on reflection, the first alternative seemed impracticable; the second, repulsive. A third policy had to be found, and found it was in the scheme of 1926—the policy of equal status and free co-operation—the policy of a 'new era' which gave the self-governing portions of the Empire unalterable equality of status while leaving to friendly arrangement a flexible distribution of function."

Complex Loyalties
"Doubtless there are some who think a union depending on ties so slender is indistinguishable from separation. If so, Amery's pages may convince them of their error. . . . I cannot doubt he is right. Law without loyalty cannot strengthen the bonds of an empire, nor can we co-operate in hand."

To the suggestion that "complex loyalties are likely to be weakened" Lord Balfour makes the following reply: "This is surely a very great mistake. It may be just the other way. An undergrated's liking for his university is increased by his liking for his college. Imperial patriotism may be supported and enriched by dominion patriotism, but never need impair it."

"We must all of us gain by the feeling that we are citizens of a greater world than that which occupies our ordinary moments."

Largest Cable-Laying Vessel

Vessel Dominia Set Record in Laying Cable for 1341.17 Nautical Miles in Seven Days



OCEAN BARRIERS YIELDING TO NEW COMMUNICATIONS

times daily at six-hour intervals. Thus far all these have been known by the dirigible without indicating its position.

LOG OF THE GRAF ZEPPELIN
 Thursday (Eastern Standard Time)
 2 a. m.—Graf Zeppelin left Friedrichshafen, Germany.
 2:10 a. m.—Passed over city of Constance.
 2:33 a. m.—Passed over Basel, Switzerland.
 4 a. m.—Passed over Franco-German frontier.
 7:55 a. m.—Passed over Lyons, France.
 9:05 a. m.—Passed over Montellmar, France.
 10:30 a. m.—Passed over French coast and over Mediterranean.
 1:50 p. m.—Passed over Barcelona, Spain.
 3:15 p. m.—Passed over Tarragona, Spain.
 6:40 p. m.—Passed over Castellon de la Plana, Spain.
 Midnight—Passed Gibraltar.

Friday
 2 a. m.—Sighted about 50 miles off coast of Spanish Morocco, heading west.
 8:55 a. m. (E.S.T.)—Passed over the Madeira Islands.
 10:54 a. m. E. S. T.—Motor vessel Dacoma sighted the Graf Zeppelin northeast of Madeira.
 8:55 a. m. E. S. T.—Advices from the Azores state the Zeppelin passed over Madeira at that time.

Speed Not the Object of Flight, Says Dr. Eckener

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 BERLIN.—The Berlin radio station is giving Zeppelin news hourly, whenever such is possible. In consequence of storms, the night messages were sparse and difficult to understand. The latest news was received with universal gratification. The flight over Switzerland and the view of Mt. Blanc was said to be beautiful, but bad weather over the south of France forced Dr. Eckener to a southerly direction and along the Rhone, where finally the weather improved. From Friedrichshafen to Marseilles took nine hours, or only an average speed of 80 kilometers, but as the Zeppelin has fuel on board for 150 hours, real anxiety was not felt.

It is interesting in this connection to recall remarks by Dr. Eckener to the Berliner Tageblatt just before his departure. The speed required for the flight was not the object of the voyage of the Zeppelin. It would be particularly fortunate if the flight from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst should be made in 65 or 70 hours. He added that he anticipated a northerly route could be considered in winter. Reliability and the fact of accomplishment were the chief points.

Dr. Eckener compared the previous flight of the Los Angeles with this. The former was weighted with an obligation from war-time, but the Graf Zeppelin came to a friendly landing freely and joyfully, as a sign of an intercourse which would unite the nations. He hoped, he said, that with general satisfaction that this was the first passenger trip to America with an airship and also the first trip with fuel gas instead of gasoline. Since the memorable flight of the British airship, the United States about nine years ago, it was the Germans alone who had crossed the Atlantic from east to west.

Waiting at Lakehurst

LAKEHURST, N. J. (P)—Officers and enlisted men of the naval air station have settled down to a period of watchful waiting for the Graf Zeppelin. If the wind is favorable and not too strong, the big Zeppelin will be run into the hangar with the Los Angeles and the two navy blimps J-3 and J-4. If the wind is unfavorable, she will be moored to the mast at the far side of the field.

One hundred and eighty additional men from the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been ordered here to assist the 270 men of the regular landing crew. The extra men are needed because of the size of the Zeppelin, which is 100 feet longer than the navy dirigible Los Angeles.

The blimps J-3 and J-4, if the weather is favorable, will go to meet the Zeppelin somewhere along the coast and escort her over New York City and then to the naval field here.

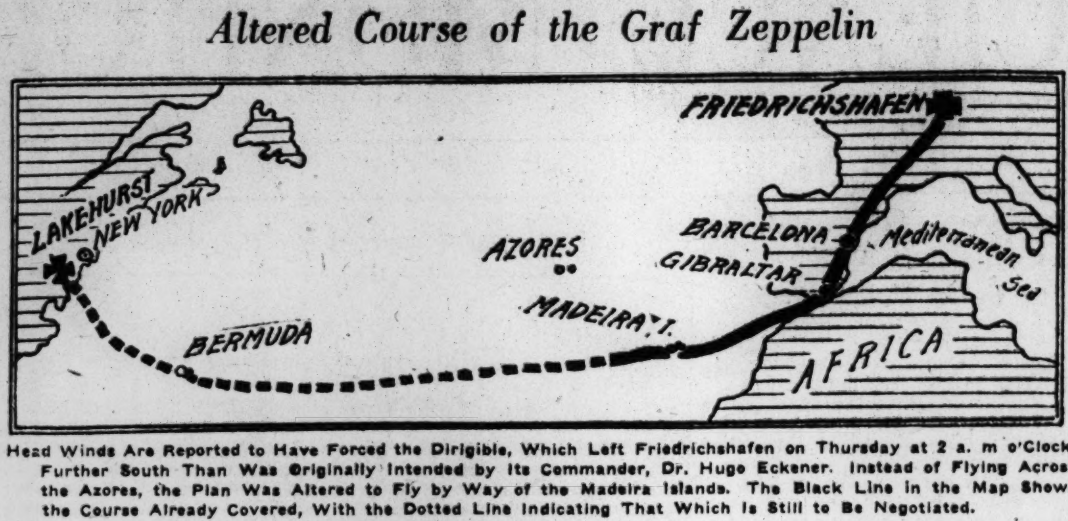
Weather Bureau's Report
 NEW YORK (P)—Generally favorable weather conditions prevail over the indicated ocean course of the Graf Zeppelin on her flight to America. Dr. James H. Kimball of the weather bureau told the Associated Press.

"Of course, the ship will encounter local storms," he said, "for there are always local storms over the Atlantic, but there are no general storms indicated, so far as reports to the bureau show."

Dr. Kimball, who is an authority on ocean flight weather conditions, expressed his admiration for the "unusually good navigation judgment" of the Zeppelin's skipper. He pointed out that by taking the course he did, Dr. Hugo Eckener is now

headed for the Azores, which is a point of departure for the coast of Spain.

Head Winds Are Reported to Have Forced the Dirigible, Which Left Friedrichshafen on Thursday at 2 a. m. o'clock, Further South Than Was Originally Intended by Its Commander, Dr. Hugo Eckener. Instead of Flying Across the Azores, the Plan Was Altered to Fly by Way of the Madeira Islands. The Black Line in the Map Shows the Course Already Covered, With the Dotted Line Indicating That Which is Still to Be Negotiated.



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taking advantage of the favorable northeast trade winds which prevail over a good part of the general steamship lanes. In taking the southerly course before heading westward toward America, Dr. Kimball said, the Zeppelin partly avoided backing strong headwinds which would have retarded progress.

It was raining over the Azores last night, Dr. Kimball said, but he did not believe the local storm there would be any particular handicap to the Zeppelin.

Ford Builds Mooring Mast

DETROIT (P)—The trip to the United States of the Graf Zeppelin now on its way to this country from Friedrichshafen, Ger., may mean that Henry Ford will take his first ride in a lighter than air craft. It was recalled that four years ago this month, Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin, having then delivered the dirigible ZR-3, now the Los Angeles, to the United States Government, stood at the Ford airport and discussed with Mr. Ford the stadium of lighter than air ships.

"The next time you come to Detroit, you should bring your airship with you," said Mr. Ford. "I might be impressed into taking a ride with you."

"Well," Dr. Eckener replied, "I would do that but you have here no mooring mast."

"That's easy," said Ford. "I'll build one."

The following spring Mr. Ford built a \$500,000 mooring mast at the airport. Detroit is on the itinerary of the Graf Zeppelin on its trip to the United States, and thus it is that Mr. Ford may get to take the ride he spoke of in 1924.

Weather Report Requested

WASHINGTON (P)—Lieut. Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, commander of the navy dirigible Los Angeles, who is returning to this country aboard the Graf Zeppelin, today sent a radio dispatch to the Navy Department requesting a synopsis of the weather report on the Atlantic Ocean.

The message was sent at 11:35 a. m. Greenwich time (6:35 a. m. Washington time), and asked about weather conditions around the Madeira Islands, and in the region of Bermuda. The dispatch did not give the location of the dirigible.

Agriculturists Confer in Rome

Changes Are Proposed in the Methods of International Institute of Agriculture

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 ROME.—The attitude of the United States Government toward the work of the International Institute of Agriculture was put before the ninth session of the general assembly of that body by Mr. Holden, the American delegate. Supporting a motion by the British delegate, Mr. Holden advanced two proposals—one, that the general secretary of the institute should in future assume all executive responsibility (in the past this was assumed by the president, who was always an Italian) and, two, that permanent committees should have the power to appoint or dismiss the general secretary. The United States, he said, in the course of the debate, would be unable to go on contributing generously to the institute if its internal management went on as at present.

The British delegate's motion, supported by Mr. Holden, took the form of a proposal to reform the field work of the institute, advocating that its activities be curtailed according to the finances available, and in such a way as not to overlap similar work done by other institutions interested in land problems.

He said that it should concentrate on the statistics and economics of agriculture. He also moved that the secretary-general should be a man of wide experience and that he should be selected from any nationality. The debate is continuing, and it looks as if the office of general secretary would be supplemented by the nomination of two technical experts to work as a committee.

DRY CAMPAIGN IN BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, Bolivia (P)—An intense campaign in favor of prohibition for Bolivia is being undertaken here by Dr. Leland A. Edwards of the prohibition law for the Republic declare that the use of alcohol is resulting in "degeneration" of Bolivians.

SUNDAY SCHOOL GROUP MEET

WATERVILLE, Me. (P)—At the fifty-ninth annual convention of the Maine Sunday School Association, the Rev. Leland A. Edwards of Bethel was elected president.

Altered Course of the Graf Zeppelin



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BORAH TO LEAD CAMPAIGN FOR KELLOGG PACT

To Carry Fight for Treaty Through Short Session of Senate

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 LONDON.—William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, is prepared to carry the fight for the Kellogg peace pact through the short session of the Senate, meeting Dec. 3, with the expectation that after a month's consideration in committee it will be acted upon and receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the upper house. While foreign countries are reported to be delaying adherence pending action by the American Senate, favorable comment continues from various informed American sources, and Mr. Borah, who was among the irreconcilables over the Versailles Treaty, is ardently backing the measure to remove war "as an instrument of national policy."

Mr. Borah's position was thrown into doubt by attacks on the treaty made by Edwin Borchard, professor of international law of Yale, made at the Williamstown Institute of Politics. Professor Borchard has been identified with Mr. Borah in certain other matters of foreign policy and was alleged in some quarters to interpret the latter's view on the Kellogg pact.

On the contrary, Mr. Borah feels that few, if any, treaties, presented to the American Senate, have been of greater potential value and he differs from Professor Borchard's analysis in fundamentals.

Borah's View Is Backed
 At the same time Mr. Borah's view is backed by a new analysis made for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of Columbia University, and James T. Shotwell, professor of international law.

Mr. Borah takes issue with the Borchard argument that the treaty commits the United States to support reservations added to the pact by France and the United Kingdom. Dr. Borchard has stated that these are an "essential and integral part of the treaty." Mr. Borah points out that Secretary of State Kellogg made no reply to the British reservation, with the inference that they were covered by the doctrine of defense.

Secondly, Mr. Borah feels that there is no ground for opposing America's adhesion to the pact on grounds that it might entangle the country in foreign policies, for the treaty does not commit America to war, in case the pact is violated. This is the first effort to abolish war which does not call in the threat of war as an instrumentality for that purpose. Mr. Borah points out. He feels that it is on these points that the discussion in the Senate will turn.

Senate Amended 146 Pacts

A survey shows that since 1794 the Senate has amended 146 treaties negotiated by the President, of which number 48 never came into effect, either because the President refused to ratify the amended agreement or because the other party or parties refused to ratify. There is little doubt that the Senate as regards the Kellogg pact will be asked to ratify without reservations, inasmuch as Mr. Kellogg insisted upon a similar acceptance on the part of the other signatories prior to the signing in Paris. The so-called French and British "reservations" were actually expressed by the several powers as "understandings" of the treaty, in unilateral notes or declarations.

PHILADELPHIA PLANS MEMORIAL TO DUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A graceful tribute from this city to the fame of

an Italian artist will be made with the buildings of the Duse Art Theater, plans for which have just been announced. The structure will be owned and operated by the Duse Art Theater, Inc., and is designed as a memorial to Eleonora Duse. The design will differ from the usual American theater and embody the Greek stadium, or amphitheater, plan. The present intention is to utilize the four walls of a power house now on the site of the walls of the new building. These, according to William L. Charr, architect, will be reduced from their present height of approximately six stories to three. The seating capacity will be limited because the entire site is only 75 by 72 feet. It is estimated that the interior form of a stadium will make possible a larger seating capacity than would a more formal design.

American Envoys to Resign Posts in Foreign Service

Reported Action of Diplomats to Retain Office Regarded as Marc's Nest

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 LONDON.—The report that 22 of the 28 "career" diplomats in the United States foreign service are said to have agreed among themselves not to resign next March (as their predecessors before President Coolidge's time always have done) but to retain their jobs and "see what happens," seems simply a mare's nest, in the opinion of European chancelleries.

President Coolidge's contention that ministers and ambassadors are primarily personal representatives of the President of the United States, necessary to expressing his views as to foreign policy, has been a source of some uneasiness among the "career" men, when questioned by The Christian Science Monitor representative, declared that he knew nothing about any concerted scheme to resign, but that the identity of the others continues a mystery.

The London bureau of the Monitor, endeavoring to ascertain the facts of the story from Washington, cabled its correspondents in a number of European capitals with negative results.

The Dublin correspondent wired: "Sterling, the United States Minister, expresses surprise and has no knowledge of any such development." The Hague correspondent said that Mr. Tobin, American Minister, doubted the truth of the announcement and added that he knew nothing about the matter. Some declined to express their views, while others declared that they only had newspaper knowledge of the matter.

The Berlin correspondent says:

CHURCH VOICE RAISED AGAINST SCHOOL DRILLS

Episcopalians Asked to Oppose Reliance on Force—Prayer Book Is Changed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
 WASHINGTON.—The Protestant Episcopal convention is asked to look with disfavor upon military training in schools and colleges in a resolution introduced by Bishop Edward L. Parsons of California. Such training, says the resolution, fosters a general attitude favorable to reliance upon force and the assumption that war is inevitable.

Instead, all institutions of learning should place the emphasis upon the methods now open or to be attained for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties.

"We assert our solemn judgment," it reads, "that warfare as an instrument of national policy, or as a means of settling disputes between nations, should be renounced."

Grateful for Progress
 "We thank God and take courage at the steady increase of effort to make universal peace," the resolution reads, "and we rejoice in the growing influence of the International Council of Justice and League of Nations and heartily sympathize with the efforts looking to disarmament and security treaties."

"We commend with unqualified approval the effort of our own Government to achieve the outlawry of war, and pledge our best endeavors and constant prayers that God may touch the hearts of our Nation's leaders with the spirit and understanding of brotherhood." The resolution was referred to the committee on social service.

Travel by Air Is Included
 Continuing the ratification of changes in the Prayer Book, the House of Deputies adopted the following new prayer, "For the Family of Nations": "Almighty God, our heavenly Father, guide us beseech Thee, the nations of the world into the way of justice and truth, and establish among them that peace which is the fruit of righteousness that they may become the Kingdom of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Amen."

To the petition "From lightning

and tempest" in the Litany are now added the words "from earthquake, fire and flood," and the prayer for all who travel by land and water is extended to include the word "air."

An entirely new clause has been added for the President of the United States, which reads as follows: "That it may please Thee, so to rule the heart of Thy servant, the President of the United States, that he may above all things seek Thy honor and glory."

The House of Bishops in taking up various recommended changes in the Prayer Book ratified the Office of Visitation of the Sick "when any person in humble faith shall desire the ministry of healing through anointing or laying on of hands."

It is stated parenthetically that "sacramental healing is not a new practice in the Episcopal Church, but this is the first time that a service is provided by the church in the Prayer Book for the anointing of the sick." Similar action was taken by the deputies.

De Pauw Inducts New President

Dr. Oxnam Is Welcomed by Large Gathering of Nation's Educators

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 GREENCASTLE, Ind.—Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam was inaugurated today president of De Pauw University, Methodist College of Indiana. More than 100 schools and colleges as well as religious associations were represented by presidents and other high officials in the academic procession.

Roy O. West, United States Secretary of the Interior, and a trustee of De Pauw, was on the official program, as were Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Chicago and Bishop Edgar Blake of Paris, France.

Dr. Oxnam's inaugural address, "Education and the New Society," was an analysis of present day society and the problem of the future.

Dr. Oxnam took up his duties here last September. Prior to this he was pastor to the Church of All Nations, Los Angeles, Calif., a church which includes in its program of work a boy's club and a community house.

He is a graduate of University of Southern California, and has done graduate work at Harvard, Boston University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and studied in England, China and Japan.

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Savannah Line

The Route de Luxe to Florida

BALKAN STATES REACH A BASIS FOR AMITY PACT

Greece and Yugoslavia Sign New Protocol—Treaty With Turks Hoped For

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 BELGRADE, Yugoslavia.—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, and Ilija Shoumenkovitch, acting Yugoslav Foreign Minister, after reaching an agreement on outstanding questions, have signed a protocol which will serve as the basis of the forthcoming pact of friendship.

Technical experts will work out the details, and it is hoped that during November representatives of the Greek and Yugoslav governments will sign a treaty closely resembling that which Greece has just concluded with Italy.

Interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Venizelos said "I intend to propose to Bulgaria to enter into a similar agreement. Also, when all the questions under discussion between Greece and Turkey are settled by experts, which I hope will be soon, I shall go to the Turkish capital to sign the treaty of friendship with Turkey. I hope the Macedonian question will not prevent Bulgaria from reaching a sincere understanding with Greece. It will not prevent us from offering friendship to Bulgaria. After the exchange of populations and the settling of hundreds of thousands of Greeks from Turkey in Macedonia, I think we may consider that land definitely Greek. We are ready to make a junction between the Bulgarian and Greek railways so that Bulgaria may have direct access to Saloniki, and we shall give every facility to Bulgarian commerce, freeing it from restrictions."

Although Greece alone among the Allies suffered a terrible national disaster, she accepts the present situation as definitive, and desires only peace. I think the world should approve my good will mission, for I am trying to arrange Greece's foreign affairs so that we may live in peace with all neighbors."

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DOW

SMITH FINDS 'SOLID SOUTH' IN OPEN REVOLT

Widespread Disaffection Is
Encountered by Nominee
in His Tour

By a Staff Correspondent
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Industrial
renewal is not the only develop-
ment that is profoundly stirring the
South. The Democratic stronghold
is also experiencing a great political
upheaval.

From every State of the region
have come reports of a revolt against
the Democratic presidential nomi-
nee. Even in those states where it is
conceded an overwhelmingly Demo-
cratic Party loyalty precludes any
likelihood of a Hoover victory, Demo-
cratic leaders say frankly that they
will only win by tremendously re-
duced majorities.

Nowhere in the South is the re-
volt against the wet-Tammany views
of Governor Smith so strong and de-
termined as in the three states he
toured in the first days of his second
campaigning journey—Virginia, North
Carolina and Tennessee. In all these
commonwealths, despite carefully or-
ganized and staged receptions, there
was everywhere apparent a wide-
spread disaffection.

Shouts for Hoover Heard
On the streets of Richmond, Va.,
Raleigh, N. C., and this city, where
he was accorded his largest recep-
tions, there were intermingled in the
cheers for his opponent.
During the stops newspaper re-
porters covering the candidate in in-
terviewing with the crowds and dis-
cussing the situation with local leaders
and political reporters were told of a
deep split in Democratic ranks over
the presidential contest.

Religion, prohibition and Tam-
many Hall were the factors that
were credited with causing the in-
surgency. Democratic leaders who
are supporting Governor Smith, talk-
ing in confidence, said that if the
traditional party loyalty were not so
deep-rooted in the South that it was
doubtful if he would carry more than
a few of the 10 states of the so-called
'solid South.'

Southern leaders expect this tradi-
tional party hold to be broken up
this election. A nationally known
North Carolina Democratic leader
who, as he expressed it, is remain-
ing regular, speaking confidentially
to reporters, expressed the conviction
that not only would he see the
State and Virginia go for Hoover,
but that Texas and Kentucky
would do likewise.

Situation Deeply Confused
In Tennessee, North Carolina and
Virginia the political situation on the
Presidency is deeply confused. Regu-
lar party leaders say that for the
first time in their experience, the
situation is so confused that the out-
come, they relate how, for the first
time in many years, their state or-
ganizations are facing the experience
of being compelled to make a fight
for the national ticket.

The unusual feature of the situa-
tion is that the contest is primarily
a Democratic one. Mr. Hoover's
strength comes not from Republican
support but from Democratic in-
surgency. It is Democrats who are lead-
ing the issue against Governor
Smith—Democrats who are support-
ing and working for state Democratic
candidates.

On the Presidency the struggle is
outside of party lines. If it were a
party matter there would be no
southern political upheaval and it is
because Democrats are disregarding
party affiliations on the national race
while at the same time supporting
party candidates in the local and
state elections that Democratic lead-
ers are deeply at sea over the
situation and are so pessimistic.

Rural Revolt Active

The revolt, these leaders say, is
particularly active in the rural sec-
tions and among the women. If Mr.
Hoover carries these three or any
of the other southern states, Demo-
cratic leaders declare, it will be due
to the widespread support that the
southern women and rural sections
are giving him.

In Tennessee political observers
reported a development this year
which in 1920 resulted in that State
going for Harding. Thousands of
mountaineers are said to be paying
their poll taxes so that they may vote
in November. These mountaineers
are declared to be enthusiastic fol-
lowers of former Governor Alfred
Taylor. Governor Taylor is bending
every effort for the election of Mr.
Hoover. He participated in the "great
Elizabethan rally" that greeted the
Republican candidate when he made
a one-day campaigning tour in the
State recently.

In Virginia party leaders who are
remaining regular told reporters that
so close is the race in their State
that strong-arm methods are being
used to force supporters into line for
the party nomination.

Applying 'Whip'
"We are whipping every official
holder and state official into line,"
one prominent state leader said.
"And when I say 'whip' I mean that
literally."

Others related how the Demo-
cratic press of the State was loudly de-
manding of every party candidate
and state officer that they publicly
declare themselves. The state Demo-
cratic organization is making a de-
termined effort, it was said, to over-
come a powerful anti-Smith lead.

Operating through the extensive
state-wide organization of the Vir-
ginia Anti-Saloon League, the anti-
Smith forces, led by Bishop James
Cannon Jr., were reported as having
obtained the jump on the party or-
ganization in the campaign in the
State. The result of their activity
was so sweeping, it was said, that
the state party organization was
aroused and is now making every
effort to regain the ground it lost.

Regulars Spending Much Money
Every important state party leader
is now working for the national
ticket. Political reporters of the
State declare, however, that this sup-
port is "lip-service," only as far as
many of them are concerned. They
also report that much money is being
expended by the State organiza-
tion in its effort.
There is no doubt that the seal and

effectiveness of the anti-Smith or-
ganization has aroused State party
leaders and many of them are mak-
ing every effort to hold Virginia
Democratic in the national election.
Mr. Hoover's supporters are deriv-
ing aid from two fortuitous circum-
stances—the fact that the State is
predominantly Methodist and Baptist
and that there are no State office
elections.

The Republicans of the State, while
not associated with the Democratic
anti-Smith movement, are assisting
in every way possible by making
only a passive effort, thus keeping
the partisan factor out of the con-
test.

Smith's Reception Cordial
Governor Smith's reception in
Richmond, Va., while cordial, was
not an ovation. There was a friendly
spirit manifested, but there was evi-
dence everywhere of Hoover placards
and signs.

Through North Carolina and Ten-
nessee the same hospitable spirit was
manifested. The crowds were large
and friendly, but everywhere was to
be heard and seen, particularly
among the women, Hoover sentiment.
The situation in North Carolina
was explained by Democratic leaders
as revolving about control of the
election machinery. It was explained
that the state election law, framed
many years ago by F. M. Simmons
(D.), Senator from North Carolina,
who is vigorously opposing Governor
Smith, is such that in a close con-
test the faction dominating the bal-
lot boxes can determine the out-
come.

Regular party leaders claim that
they are in control of the election
machinery of the State. This is de-
nied by the anti-Smith element, who
declare that the election officials are
all Simmons men.

Question of Control
Under the North Carolina election
law once the returns are certified the
courts cannot reopen the ballot
boxes. Only in a few counties is
there an Australian ballot. Regular
party managers say frankly that these
conditions operate to the advantage
of Governor Smith. This is denied
by the opposing element who say that
the election officials are anti-Smith
at heart.

One angle that is counted by the
Smith opposition to help them in
their effort against him, is that thou-
sands of Democratic voters are ex-
pected to remain away from the
polls. This refusal to vote, coupled
with an appreciable Republican bal-
lot in the State, is counted on by
them to swing the State to Hoover.
Mr. Hoover is said to have much
strength among the industrial inter-
ests of the state and in the rural
sections. His campaign is being
pushed by Democratic leaders who
have adjusted previous personal dif-
ferences, to join forces in a drive
against Governor Smith. This is true
of Mr. Simmons and Frank R. Mc-
Ninch, a popular state figure, who,
in the past, has opposed the veteran
senator. On the other hand such
noted Democratic leaders as Josephus
Daniels, Secretary of the Navy under
Wilson, Lee S. Overman (D), Sen-
ator from North Carolina, and W.
MacLean, Governor, are campaigning
for Governor Smith.

The Republicans, as in other
southern states, are quiescent.

Smith Claims on Greek Vote Are Contested

Estimates Declared "Exaggerated"
—Much Hoover Support
Seen in Massachusetts

A statement made by James Pat-
erson, chief of the Greek-American
division of the Democratic campaign
forces, that at least 75 per cent of
the estimated total of 750,000 votes
of Greek extraction in the United
States would cast their ballots for
Governor Smith, is controverted by
both Republican and Democratic
leaders among the Greek-Americans
in Massachusetts.

In a statement emanating from the
headquarters of the Massachusetts
Republican State Committee in Bos-
ton such figures were termed
"grossly exaggerated." While no
exact figures are available, reports
that have come to Republican head-
quarters, it is stated, indicate a ma-
jority of the Greek vote in Massachu-
setts solidly for Herbert Hoover.

Some importance as an indicator
in this direction was attached to a
statement that at least 75 per cent
of the Greek voters in Massachusetts,
which was addressed by George H. Moses, Sen-
ator from New Hampshire, and Am-
bassador to Greece under President
Taft. Political experts describe this
meeting as one of the most enthu-
siastic Republican gatherings ever
held in New England.

Harry C. Demeter, a Boston hotel
proprietor and an active worker
among the Greek voters, declared in
a statement that at least 75 per cent
of the Greek voters in Massachusetts
will cast their ballots for Herbert
Hoover. Admitting the Greek-Demo-
cratic organization in New York is
especially strong, Mr. Demeter be-
lieves that even there the Demo-
cratic total would not mount over 60 per
cent.

John C. Pappas, one of the most
prominent Democratic workers
among the Greeks in Massachusetts,
readily admitted the fallacy carried
by any figures declaring 95 per cent
of the Greek voters for Smith. He es-
timated, however, that perhaps a
majority would go Democratic in
Massachusetts. Mr. Pappas denied
that there are 750,000 Greek
voters in the United States. He be-
lieved 300,000 to be a conservative
estimate.

18,000,000 BOXES OF FRUIT
ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Florida's
commercial citrus crop for the 1928
season is estimated at 18,000,000
boxes, in a statement issued here by
the bureau of agricultural economics
of the United States Department of
Agriculture. Oranges, including tan-
gerines, were estimated at 11,000,000
boxes, and grapefruit at 7,000,000
boxes.

In British Columbia
The Vancouver Daily Province
is to be found in the great majority of
homes and is welcomed by father
and mother and the children alike.
"The Province aims to be an independent
Clean Magazine for the Home Devoted to
Public Service."

Veteran Woman's Suffrage Leader



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT © Harris & Ewing

Woman's Influence Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

to get it for them. Mrs. Catt was
asked, "If certainly in control of the
quick and positive response.

"The woman suffrage campaign
covered about 100 years," Mrs. Catt
continued. "It may be said that
women of four generations worked
in that campaign. In the first gener-
ation there was no organization, but
outstanding women agitated for
'rights.' There was little talk of the
vote and much emphasis laid upon
the right to own property, to make
a will and to receive an education."

"In the second generation the ap-
plication had broadened to include
the right of women to higher education,
to practice professions, and to em-
ployment for a living wage."

"In the third generation the some-
what scattered agitation was drawn
together in a definite, constructive
organization which for 72 years knew
no pause or rest, but plodded on
diligently toward the goal which was
reached with the final ratification of
the suffrage amendment to the Con-
stitution on Aug. 26, 1920."

"Probably millions of dollars were
expended, but the greatest invest-
ment was the human sacrifice and
self-denial on the part of number-
less women to give themselves un-
stintingly to the cause. It cost me 40
years, but I know of no use to which
the time could have been put which
would have advanced civilization more."

Aid to Government
"Did all of this pay? It certainly
paid, as did the American Revolution,
as did the abolition of human
slavery, as did the substitution of
democracies for kings. All of these
have meant mighty progress, and
woman suffrage is one big contri-
bution toward government and in-
dependent action by the people
themselves."

Mrs. Catt pushes off her big desk
the figures of the women's vote in
the eight years since the United
States gave them the right to go to
the polls. "What do these mean?"
she demands. "It matters little how
many women vote at any given time.
Men certainly would object to hav-
ing their right to vote measured by
their participation in any single
presidential election."

"Not all women wanted the vote.
Many have been deterred from using
it by ridicule in their own homes.
Thousands are uneducated, untrained
for citizenship. We have no basis
for expecting a full vote of women so
soon after their enfranchisement. I
anticipate that the two political par-
ties will make strenuous efforts to
secure the 350,000 Indian votes which
it has been said will be cast in this
election. No such effort ever has
been made to get all women to the
polls."

"I submit that votes secured like
this represent the opinion of others
rather than of the voters themselves.
It is no loss to public welfare if
those who would vote under direction
remain at home. The fact is that
women are voting in increasing num-
bers and with increasing understand-
ing."

Has 'Stake' in Election
Mrs. Catt has a special "stake" in
this election. For the first time she
is outspokenly championing a presi-
dential candidate. She has called the
attention of women to issues in pre-

ceding elections, but this year she is
pro-Hoover, and as a member of the
National Woman's Committee for
Hoover she is interested in rolling
up votes for her candidate.

"Women are prepared to go on
with their work for peace until the
trail which they are breaking is
cleared of the maze of mystery
which surrounds this problem. Eight
years ago when American women
were given the vote I thought that
it might require 100 years for the
world to see and acknowledge the
barbarism of war."

"Now I believe that we stand upon
the threshold of a peace in which
there shall be no more war and that
the greatest factor in leading us
there is the enfranchisement of
women in more than half of the
nations of the world."

Sees Help in Discussion
She believes that the recent dis-
cussions of those two issues have
helped to dispel confusion and to
establish certain definite trends which
will enable women to vote in the
coming election for the issues dear
to their hearts.

"The most conspicuous help which
women have given to politics lies in
the method of conducting elections,"
says Mrs. Catt. "By now women are
serving as election officers in nearly
every election district throughout
the country and there has been a
consequent improvement in the at-
mosphere of polling places."

"The \$800 saloons which Theodore
Roosevelt once said were used for
polling places in New York City
alone gave way to tailor shops and
with women voting have been super-
seded by schoolhouses. Everywhere
there is an atmosphere of greater
dignity and better moral tone around
polls."

"In another way women are help-
ing to improve politics. Platforms
formerly were written by politicians

to catch votes, with little intention
to regard them as binding after elec-
tions. Women, joined by thousands
of men, have demanded that plat-
forms in party platforms be regarded as
pledges to be respected."

"What do you think has been the
contribution of the woman voter to
world peace?" Mrs. Catt was asked.
In reply, she called attention to the
campaign which women made on be-
half of the multilateral treaties at a
time when it seemed that the Kel-
log proposals were doomed to de-
feat.

"I believe that the average woman
stands for peace," said Mrs. Catt. "I
believe that the average man does so
also. But there is this difference: The
fighting is the small boy's and the
man's way of settling differences. Fighting
never has been a woman's policy."

Men Slow to Back Peace
"Men as a whole are timid about
declaring for peace. They think that
other men may charge them with
lack of courage or with selfishness.
Women have not these handicaps.
When they understand the issues they
are more outspoken for peace than
are men. Women are well aware of
the fact that they have not under-
stood why war has continued down
into these civilized days."

"For this reason, 10 national
organizations have united in the
National Committee on the Cause
and Cure of War, to study the causes
and to search for the cure of war.
When I look back at the first confer-
ence which we had in Washington
and compare its timidities and un-
certainties with the present atti-
tude of our members I can scarcely be-
lieve that such a gigantic change
could have been effected in four
years."

"We have established a reading
course which is being followed by
many women. Conferences have been
held in many colleges and univer-
sities and in communities through-
out most of the states. In this effort
for peace women have been at the
forefront. Women have been the
entire country rose with marvelous
unanimity to support the Kellogg
treaties, and during November many
conferences will be held from the
Atlantic to the Pacific Coast in the
interest of the treaties."

"Women are prepared to go on
with their work for peace until the
trail which they are breaking is
cleared of the maze of mystery
which surrounds this problem. Eight
years ago when American women
were given the vote I thought that
it might require 100 years for the
world to see and acknowledge the
barbarism of war."

"Now I believe that we stand upon
the threshold of a peace in which
there shall be no more war and that
the greatest factor in leading us
there is the enfranchisement of
women in more than half of the
nations of the world."

Borah to Carry Hoover Campaign Into Solid South

Senator to Speak in North
Carolina, Texas, Kentucky
and Tennessee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—William E. Borah (R.),
Senator from Idaho, will carry the
Hoover-Curtis campaign into North
Carolina and Texas, it is announced
here by Walter H. Newton, director
of the Republican speakers' bureau.
This southern trip will also carry
him into Kentucky and Tennessee.
North Carolina will be his first
stop and he will make two speeches
there, at Winston-Salem Oct. 15, and
at Charlotte Oct. 17.

Crossing to Tennessee, Senator
Borah will speak at Chattanooga,
October 18, and the following night
he will talk at Louisville, Ky. He
spoke in both these states last month.
Thence the Idaho Senator will go
to Dallas, Tex., for the concluding
address of his southern tour.
Definite confirmation of the date is
not yet available, but it is said, it
will probably be Oct. 22.

EXPRESS OFFICIAL NAMED
NEW YORK (AP)—W. B. Clark of
New York was elected vice-president
and treasurer of the American Rail-
way Express Oct. 11. Mr. Clark, for-
merly assistant to the president, suc-
ceeded J. W. Newlean, who resigned.

DRINKING GAINS IN QUEBEC, SAYS ROMAN CATHOLIC

Former Canadian Lecturing
for Dries in Protestant
Churches

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A Roman
Catholic lay leader, addressing pro-
hibition rallies in Protestant
churches, has become a factor in the
dry campaign of education in Rhode
Island, emphasizing the common in-
terests of all faiths against alcohol.
Joseph A. Bauregard, foreman in an
industrial plant and a member of Le
Cercle LaCordaire, Franco-American
Catholic total abstinence society, has
addressed church night gatherings at
the Fourth Baptist Church here and
the Washington Methodist Church in
Washington, R. I.

In these audiences members of many
denominations, including French and
Irish Roman Catholics, were included.
Mr. Bauregard already has addressed
a large number of Franco-American
Roman Catholic gatherings in New
England.

Loves Home More Than Saloon
At the Washington church he said,
in part:
"Catholic and Protestant, Jew and
Gentile, white and black—the friends
of liquor have never hesitated to
unite. At the present moment when
we face the tremendous propaganda
to bring back the saloon, we who
love the home more than the saloon
should likewise unite."

"The moral saloon of a total ab-
stinence pledge reclaimed me from a
drunkard's way, but after 16 years
of total abstinence and four years of
temperance campaigning, I know
that we must have legal saloons also
if we are to succeed; that is, we
must have a national law against
liquor selling and a national admin-
istration in sympathy with its en-
forcement. If that be bigotry or in-
tolerance, I plead guilty."

"Crafty liquor advocates and wet
politicians say they do not propose
to bring back the saloon, but to in-
stall the Quebec system. I grew up
in the liquor business in Quebec
Province. My relatives are still there.
I spend part of each year in
Quebec. I learn from my relatives
and I see for myself. In the Quebec
beer parlors they get drunk sitting
at a beer table, where in the old
American beer saloon they got
drunk standing up at a beer bar, and
that is the only difference."

Ten Per Cent on Ads
"They claim it promotes temper-
ance by increasing the consumption
of light liquor, thus reducing the per
capita consumption of pure alcohol.
If that is their purpose, why does
the Government spend 10 per cent of
all their receipts in advertising
liquor? Since when did advertising
reduce business? Anyway, the result
is they consume as much hard liquor
as ever and a great deal more beer
and wine, which means an increase
in the per capita consumption of
alcohol. I ask you if you think that
is promoting temperance?"

"Advertising tells the whole story.
Quebec encourages and increases the
use of liquor by advertising. America
discourages and decreases the use of
liquor by forbidding its advertise-
ment. The anti-advertising section
of the Volstead Act, which everyone
admits can be enforced and is en-
forced, if it continues to be enforced
for 25 years, it alone will solve the
liquor problem, because without ad-
vertising it will disappear."

ENVOYS TO JAPAN LEAVE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Sir John
Tilley, British Ambassador to Japan,

**Jewels
of Distinction**
Henry Bornemann
JEWELER
15 Maiden Lane, New York City
Tel. Corlanti 5508

and Charles McVeach, United States
Ambassador to the Mikado's Court,
sailed from this port recently on the
Empress of Russia for Japan. Both
ambassadors have been enjoying an
extended leave of absence and are
returning to duty in the Orient. Sir
John Tilley has enjoyed a leave of
absence covering several months,
and recently has been a guest of Mr.
McVeach in California, the two am-
bassadors being close personal
friends.

Washington Seeks Anew the Right to Vote at Elections

Presidential Campaign Stirs
Citizens to Demand That
They Be Enfranchised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—As the Presi-
dential campaign increases in intensity,
the 500,000 citizens of Washington
are asking if there is not some means
of enfranchising the tax payers of the
capital of the United States.

Not since the federal Congress
moved to the banks of the Potomac
in 1800 has the village, then town, and
now city of Washington, been per-
mitted to take part in a national
election. At present Democratic and
Republican local committees through-
out the district are conducting active get-
out-the-vote drives, but these are
merely for residents who have legal
habitation outside the city.

The number is comparatively
small, and in 1920 estimates placed
those who availed themselves of the
arrangement at only 25,000, out of
60,000 legally entitled to take advan-
tage of this awkward method. Com-
pared with this, Washington's popula-
tion of 500,000 includes well over
300,000 people of voting age. The
interest in the present campaign is
reviving the proposition to give the
capital the vote.

Various suffrage leaders who have
helped to secure votes for women
have appeared before Congress in
favor of Washington's enfranchise-
ment. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is
among them. Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the Na-
tional League of Women Voters, and
representatives of other groups have
indorsed the plan to give national
representation to the local residents.

The anomaly of a disenfranchised
capital of 500,000 people at the heart
of a great modern democracy is
unique among the civilized nations
and finds its origins far back in
American history. The Federal Con-
gress by 1800 had abandoned New
York and Philadelphia as its capital,
to escape the jealousies of other
states, and to seek a place where
it could be master of its own house.
When it came to the sparsely in-
habited region on the Potomac it
determined to brook no authority
here but its own. The Constitution
had provided for the establishment
of a "District of Columbia," but made
no provision for the City of Wash-
ington. Today the two areas are
coextensive. In 1800, only a few
others besides George Washington
had the prophetic vision to foresee
a great city at the capital.

As a result, today, Washington
residents see the preparations for a
great referendum, but are them-
selves deprived of voting. The
residents pay taxes and obey the law,
but cannot vote. Only by Constitu-
tional amendment, it is believed, can
they win the franchise.

FAIR ELECTION: BILLS ENACTED IN NEW JERSEY

Republicans Repass Three
Over Veto—Are Aimed at
Democratic 'Machine'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TRENTON, N. J.—The Republican
majority in the Legislature has just
overridden the veto of Gov. Harry L.
Moore, Democrat, on three bills de-
signed to protect the polls in Hud-
son and Essex Counties and insure a
fair election in November. Governor
Moore, in vetoing the bills, said he
felt they brought an unnecessary ex-
pense upon the people and conferred
arbitrary powers upon election
officials.

Republicans admit that the bills
are aimed at the Democratic machine
and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey
City, recognized machine "boss," and
that their passage will cut the usual
100,000 Democratic majority in Hud-
son County, in which Jersey City is
located, to 50,000.

Leading Democrats, however, deny
that such will be the case, and de-
clare that the voters of Hudson
County will express their confidence
in Mayor Hague by giving him a big
majority and supporting the rest of
the Democratic ticket—local, state
and national.

One of the bills, and the one
which is regarded as the most im-
portant, delegates police powers to
the superintendents of elections of
Hudson and Essex Counties where
election corruption on a wholesale
scale was said by the Case Investi-
gating Committee to have existed.
The second authorizes the superin-
tendent of elections to take from the
voting lists the names of all persons
found to be ineligible.

The third bill gives county boards
of elections power to dismiss elec-
tion officials without trial.
One of two bills approved by the
Governor increases the power of the
superintendent of elections, au-
thorizes him to put his seal upon the
ballot boxes immediately after
counting, and to prevent the boxes
from being opened subsequently ex-
cept upon an order from a Supreme
Court justice.

The other restores the ellisor grand
jury act. This ellisor power enables
a resident Supreme Court justice to
take the selection of grand jurors
out of the hands of the sheriff and
the jury commissioner and place it
in the hands of two disinterested
persons who may draw the jury from
any counties in the State.

W. F. B. Berger

Mining Engineer
Examination and Valuation of
Mining Properties, either in opera-
tion or idle. Consulting advice on
operation or development of mines.
Also investigation of metallurgical
processes.
617 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Charles & David
**HIGHMOUNT
CRAVATS**
of resplendent silks, noted for
their beauty, originality,
smooth knotting and resis-
tance to wrinkling and wear.
1.00 1.50 2.00
2 Stores { 226 Massachusetts Avenue } Boston
{ 28 Huntington Avenue }

**Chamberlain
Garage**
16-18 Stoneholm Street, Boston
(Opposite 118 Norway St., 3 minutes from
Christian Science Church)
We solicit the storage and the serv-
icing of your automobile. Special
weekly rates for day parking.

**Eatmor
Cranberries**
Serve Mock Cherry Pie
Recipe—Pie crust: 3 cups
cranberries, 1 cup seeded
raisins, 1 1/4 cups sugar, 3/4
cup water, 2 tablespoons
flour, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/4
teaspoon almond or vanilla
extract. Chop cranberries;
add other ingredients. Line
a deep pie plate with pie
crust; add filling; cover with
an upper crust. Slit or per-
forate with fork to permit
steam to escape, and press
the edges closely together.
Bake in a moderate oven 30
to 45 minutes.
Ask for Eatmor—the
name is on the box.
Recipe book mailed free, address:
American Cranberry Exchange
90 West Broadway, New York

TOBLER
Imported Swiss Milk-
Chocolate, Almonds, Honey
5¢ 10¢ 20¢
Regular Customers
wanted for this
imported Swiss Milk
Chocolate with
Almonds and Alpine Honey
Sole Distributors for the United States of America and Canada:

WET ARGUMENTS FAIL TO GROUND IN FACING FACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

kind of liquor, can be reintroduced without bringing back the saloon or its equivalent.

Q—What is the purpose of the prohibition law?

A—To prevent the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

Q—What is the legal basis of prohibition?

A—The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Mugler vs. Kansas* (123 U. S. 623), said: "We cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor the fact established by statistics accessible to everyone, that the idleness, disorder, pauperism and crime existing in the country are, in some degree at least, traceable to this evil." And there are many other legal decisions even more forceful in condemnation of liquor.

Q—What experiments dealing with the liquor traffic preceded national prohibition?

A—High license, beer license, state dispensaries, local option, county option and state prohibition.

Q—To what extent were these successful?

A—Regulation failed to "regulate"; local option brought a few benefits, but the legalized traffic in intoxicants "spilled over" into no-license territory and lessened the effectiveness of the law; State-wide prohibition was a little more effective, but the liquor traffic, always lawless, refused to recognize state lines—and one of the experiments proved inadequate to cope with the liquor evil.

Q—How was the Eighteenth Amendment adopted?

A—By the orderly processes of law as set forth in the Constitution itself, which provides specifically the way by which amendments may be made, as follows:

(a) Submitted by a two-thirds vote in both of the branches of Congress, and

(b) Ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

Q—Could this be "put over" as an easy legislative task?

A—It is one of the most difficult. The two-thirds vote required in Congress before the measure is submitted to the states presents the utmost difficulty. Favorable action by both branches of the legislature in three-quarters of the states could only result from overwhelming public sentiment favorable to the proposed amendment. A wet majority of only one in one legislative branch in only 13 states, could have forever blocked ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Q—Consumption was increasing.

A—Was the consumption of intoxicating liquor steadily decreasing before prohibition?

A—According to the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1922, published by the United States Department of Commerce, the consumption of alcoholic beverages was increasing between 1900 and 1914 faster than the population. This increase applied to all forms of alcoholic beverages—distilled spirits, wine and beer. The statistics per capita consumption in three five-year periods was as follows:

Per Capita Consumption
Distilled Spirits Wine Beer Total
1900-1904 1.26 .47 18.74
1905-1909 1.36 .57 19.46
1910-1914 1.46 .60 20.38

These figures, which are not general, show a steady increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

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These figures, which are not general, show a steady increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

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orally known, disprove the often repeated statement that drinking was on the decrease and the problem was caring for itself.

Q—Why would not education have sufficed without law? A—Because alcohol is a habit-forming, narcotic drug. The governmental sanction of its manufacture, distribution and sale, therefore, very largely hamstrung educational progress.

Q—How many states were legally dry before the Eighteenth Amendment became operative?

A—Thirty-three states had, either through their constitutional enactments or statutory provisions, outlawed the beverage liquor traffic.

Q—How many states have ratified?

A—Forty-six; all except two—Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Q—Why was there no nation-wide referendum on ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—It was necessary to follow the procedure set forth in the Constitution itself. The advocates of prohibition had no choice in the matter. The proceeding had to be constitutional and there is no provision of law whereby amendments may be ratified by a referendum.

Q—What was the result of assaults in court on the amendment?

A—A succession of cases dealing with every legal phase of the question was brought in the Federal Supreme Court, including the United States Supreme Court. Eminent counsel presented cases of those opposed to prohibition. The result of this legal warfare was a dismal failure. Court decisions in practically every important case brought by the wet sustained the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment. The cause of prohibition was strengthened rather than weakened.

Q—What arguments are left?

A—The two arguments most often heard are "personal liberty" and "failure of enforcement."

Q—Do prohibition laws infringe upon personal liberty?

A—No more than any other law for the regulation of society. Prof. Henry W. Farnum of Yale University says:

"It is well known that nothing paralyzes the will and, therefore, interferes with real liberty, as much as alcohol, and to invoke the doctrine of liberty on behalf of the liquor traffic is as rational as to invoke the doctrine of liberty on behalf of the slave trade."

Numerous legal decisions point out that obedience to properly constituted law does not infringe upon man's liberty as a citizen. The following, the first, *Crowley vs. Christensen* (137 U. S. 89-92), and the second, *Jacobson vs. Mass.* (197 U. S. 11), are examples:

"Even liberty itself, the greatest of all rights, is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will. It is only freedom of restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is, then, liberty regulated by law."

The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits . . . than to any other source . . . There is no inherent right with citizenship to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail. As it is a business attended with danger to the community it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited."

Q—Restraints for Common Good

A—There are manifold restraints to which every person is necessarily subject for the common good. On any other basis organized society could not exist with safety to its members. Society based on the rule that each one is a law unto himself, would soon be confronted with disorder and anarchy. Real liberty for all could not exist under the operation of a principle which recognizes the right of each individual person to use his own, whether in respect to his person or his property, regardless of the injury which may be done to others. This court has more than once recognized it as a fundamental principle that persons and property are subjected to all kinds of restraints and burdens in order to secure the general comfort, health and prosperity of the State."

Q—Has the present lack of complete enforcement of the prohibition laws bred lawlessness?

A—While it is conceded that the

present dry laws are not perfectly enforced, neither are any laws. The percentage of violations, however, betrays the continued lawlessness of the wets rather than any weakness in the prohibition laws. There can be no law violation until the law exists. In this sense every law breeds "lawlessness." Undoubtedly the prohibition law has tended to expose and give publicity to a tendency to lawlessness on the part of some persons who hitherto had been thought to be law-abiding citizens. The climb up the hill of social progress imposes a strain upon the self-centered and unsocial citizen. His moral fiber seems too fragile to endure the strain incident to the normal evolution of human society. This condition, however regrettable, cannot be permitted to curb moral and social betterment.

Q—Would "modification" help the present situation?

A—Congress cannot legalize the sale of beverages which are intoxicating in fact. The individual who demands alcoholic "stimulants" will not be satisfied with a beverage which is not intoxicating. The present violation of the law grows out of the alcoholic appetite. To permit an increased alcoholic content, but not to the point where it is in fact intoxicating, will not satisfy the cravings of those who demand alcoholic "stimulation." It will only tend to perpetuate the appetite and increase lawlessness.

Q—Has prohibition, despite its evasions by wets, lessened alcoholism and drunkenness?

A—It has. Under prohibition drunkenness decreased 61 per cent in New York City—World Almanac, 1928. Commitments for drunkenness throughout the United States have declined under prohibition 55 per cent.—United States census volume on "Prisoners." The highest mortality from alcoholism since prohibition is less than the lowest before.—World Almanac, 1928.

Q—Rise in Industrial Wages

A—Industrial wages for all industries in 1914, wet, amounted to \$40,000,000; in 1925, dry, to \$10,730,000,000.—United States Statistical Abstract. There were 2579 strikes and lockouts in 1916, wet; in 1926, dry, there were but 228, a decrease of more than two-thirds.—World Almanac, 1928.

Q—Actual wage, or purchasing power of the average wage, has increased by one-half.—Dean Edward T. Devine, American University. Moreover, hours of labor a week are now less in America than in any other nation.

Q—Has there been a gain in business since prohibition?

A—Dividends paid in 1913, wet, compared with 1926, dry, show a gain under prohibition of 146 per cent. Other comparisons as between dry and wet years show the following gains under prohibition: New capital stock, 75 per cent; raw materials, 150 per cent; value of products, 180 per cent; deposits in banks, 55 per cent; freight car loadings, 28 per cent; national earnings, 45 per cent.

Q—Has crime decreased since prohibition?

A—The total commitments for all crimes declined 35 per cent since prohibition. In place of the crime wave prophesied there is a crime ebb, according to figures compiled by the United States Census.

Q—Has drinking among young people increased since prohibition?

A—In eight dry years population in grade schools increased 11 per cent; attendance in high schools 65 per cent; United States Bureau of Education reports that college enrollment has doubled in four years; commitments of offenders under 18 has decreased 43 per cent; first time "drunks" (mostly youths) have decreased 75 per cent.

Q—Views of Presidential Candidates

Q—What are the views of the Democratic and Republican candidates regarding prohibition?

A—While Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for President, declared that he stands for enforcement of the present laws, he has also said: "I personally believe that there should be change in the prohibition law," and I shall advise the Congress in accordance with my constitutional duty of whatever changes I deem "necessary or expedient" . . . I personally believe in an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment which would give to each individual state itself . . . the right wholly within its borders to import, manufacture or cause to be manufactured and sell alcoholic beverages, the sale to be

made only by the state itself and not for consumption in any public place."

Herbert Hoover, Republican candidate for President, on the other hand, not only declares that he will enforce the prohibition laws, but that he is in sympathy with them. "The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to protect the American home," he said recently. "I wish it to succeed." "I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is chosen for President, has under his oath, the solemn duty to pursue this course."

Q—Express Company to Be Taken Over by Railway Lines

Large Roads Unite in Organization for Direct Operation of National System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The railroads have definitely decided to take over the business of the American Railway Express Company when the present contracts expire in February, 1929. It has just been learned here, and the Railway Express Agency, Inc., has been organized to operate the express service as a direct adjunct of the railroads.

Carriers handling more than 75 per cent of the express traffic have approved the step and the stock of the new concern will be apportioned among them in the proportion that their express business bears to the whole.

It has not yet been decided whether the outstanding capital stock of the express company will be purchased or the transportation property bought outright. In the former event, the railroads are determined that a full 100 per cent of the stock shall be obtained in order to avert a discordant minority interest at a later date.

The railroads' committee, which has wide latitude in handling all details of the acquisition, is composed of W. B. Storey, president Atchafon, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway; W. W. Atterbury, president Pennsylvania Railroad; P. E. Crowley, president New York Central Lines, and Carl R. Gray, president Union Pacific Railroad.

In order to avoid dictation by strong interests, the directorate of the new express agency will be divided between eastern, western and southern roads, with sufficient representation from other sections to prevent the eastern lines from dominating the situation and with at least one director "at large."

The railroad not a party to the new plan is the Southern, which operates its own express company.

CANADIAN DEBATORS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two students from Canadian universities have arrived at Southampton and for the next two months will tour the country and hold debates with nearly all the universities of England, Wales, and Scotland. The arrangements have been made by the National Union of Students. The subjects for debate include: Censorship, the desire of the British dominions to become politically autonomous, the redistribution of the population of the Empire, and the boundary between Canada and the United States.

One of the visitors, Melvin Kirkland, of Toronto, leader of the team, is a student of history, and won the Alumni War Memorial Scholarship. His companion, Bernard Alexander of McGill, has been prominent in many forms of student activity. At the end of his junior year he won the Papineau trophy for extemporaneous speaking. He has recently been elected to the presidency of the McGill Debating Union.

Success of Prohibition Based on Separation From Politics

Cincinnati's Record in Enforcement Attributed to Impartial Dealing With Police

By COL. C. O. SHERRILL, City Manager

Charles J. Dodd, District Attorney of Brooklyn, upon investigating the shooting of Frankie Yale, racket chief, is quoted in the New York Dispatch as saying, "If there were to be a modification of the Volstead Act, I am convinced gang murders and gang warfare would cease." Why not try getting rid of the gangs by enforcing the law first before abandoning the Eighteenth Amendment?

Clay Industries Seek Assistance

British Operators Blame Importations of Foreign Material for Situation

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two pointed commentaries on the present unemployment situation in Great Britain are afforded in the published statements of the National Federation of Clay Industries, and from Sir William Worthington-Evans, Secretary of War. The federation, replying to the Prime Minister's appeal to employers for help in relieving unemployment, declares that while the members are keenly anxious to support Stanley Baldwin's appeal, their opportunities for so doing are restricted by the prevailing depression in many sections of the clay industries. This depression, it is alleged, is being aggravated by the large importations of foreign-made bricks and tiles. Were it not for these importations, a considerably increased number of British workers could be found employment, the federation claims, and the coal industry itself considerably benefited.

Notwithstanding the falling off of building operations in 1928, no fewer than 179,944,000 building bricks and 38,185,962 roofing tiles were imported by Great Britain for the eight months ended Aug. 31. The federation therefore urges the need of some action in the direction of reducing the importation of foreign clay and building materials, particularly by place-

ing an embargo on the use of such materials in operations which receive the aid of public funds.

Sir Worthington-Evans in a speech at Colchester said that unemployment unfortunately was very heavy and that no government could do anything so radical as to cure it at once. An analysis of the figures showed that the bulk of unemployment was not in the general trade but in certain special trades, such as steel, iron and coal. The output capacity of the steel works in this country was 20,000,000 tons yearly and their actual output only about 8,000,000 tons.

The Government by reducing the rate on productive industry was doing something to enable the steel trade to produce at competitive prices and to increase the output to its maximum capacity. "We have examined the proposition with the greatest care," he said, "and find that steel and iron works are rated (taxed) to such an extent that when the railway rate-apportionments are also included, something between 10s. and £1 a ton is paid in rates."

STANLEY BALDWIN CRITICIZES BRITISH COMPANY PROMOTING

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British system of company promoting, by which prominent men often lend their names to directorates, without a knowledge of business affairs, was pilloried by Stanley Baldwin in a speech at Leeds. "Some day—and I hope to live to see it," Mr. Baldwin said, "there may be some qualifying test for directors, and the guinea pig (ignorant director) will be relegated to his proper place—the museum."

Mr. Baldwin also said: "We cannot regain what we have lost by cutting down selling organizations or advertising."

Dealing with the need for co-operation between capital and labor, Mr. Baldwin paid a tribute to the attitude now adopted by trade unionists. "The success which has attended the conference of employers and men leads me to hope that it may be possible that we are at the dawn of a new era of co-operation such as we have not yet known."

EVACUATION ORDERED

TOKYO (P)—Evacuation of 6000 Japanese troops, mainly reservists of the third division, from Shantung Province, China, has been ordered. The withdrawal will begin late in October, and will be completed about the middle of November. The division then will be reorganized on a peace basis.

Shaw Seeks to Stop New York Dealer

Printing Letters Now on Way to America

LONDON (P)—The sale to a New York book dealer of a number of letters written by George Bernard Shaw is announced in the Daily Mail and the paper quotes the author as saying every legal means will be taken to prevent their publication.

The letters were written by Shaw over a period of 10 years to an unnamed person. They treat of a variety of subjects, the paper said, "each one being a Shavian essay." They were sold to Gabriel Wells of New York and are now on their way to the United States. The paper said they were "purchased on the Continent" but gave no hint as to where in Europe the transaction was concluded.

Shaw said he did not know what letters Wells had obtained and that he had no communication with anybody on the subject. Regarding the

published statement that he would use every legal weapon to prevent publication as an infringement on his copyright, he said:

"One might just as well publish the statement that Mr. Baldwin would prosecute anybody who stole his watch. Of course I shall take action if the letters are published but of course I have no objection to anyone selling my letters. On the other hand I strongly advise my friends to sell every scrap of any letters of mine they may have. There is a boom in such things and they might as well get the best prices they can."

Miss D. HENRIETTA ROBINSON

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Always a Large Variety on the

SMITH CUTTING HOOVER'S LEAD IN DIGEST POLL

G. O. P. Nominee Ahead,
However, in Several
Southern States

NEW YORK—Governor Smith reduced Herbert Hoover's percentage from 68 to 63 as the first major returns were reported from the South and several larger cities in the fourth week's returns of the Literary Digest's presidential poll published Oct. 12.

With the votes now received from 39 of the 48 states, Hoover has 1,201,869 votes of a grand total of 1,911,257 tabulated, while Smith polls 688,829. This gives Hoover approximately 63 per cent and Smith about 36 per cent of the total vote as compared to the previous week's tabulation when the percentages were nearly 68 for Hoover and 31 for Smith.

A new feature of this "postcard election" is the introduction of separate urban returns, included in the total, from Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, where the entire electorate is being polled, which gives Smith leading in these three cities with 18,000 votes to Hoover's 177,404.

Four States for Smith
Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina are the only states that have as yet given Smith a plurality. Though Hoover has a slight advantage in the present returns in Alabama, the vote is practically a stand-off.

Virginia and North Carolina give Hoover a definite lead but the returns from the South, the Literary Digest cautions, are less than half completed and should not be taken as indicative of the final returns.

The first separate returns from New York City reported this week, give Smith 102,539 votes as against 65,205 for Hoover. Almost 30 per cent of those voting for Smith here report that they voted the Republican ticket in 1924, while Hoover has less than 15 per cent from the Democratic ranks of four years past in the same city.

In New York State as a whole, where it is stated that the returns are more nearly complete, Hoover is leading by 170,113 to 144,276. This ratio may be reduced next week, the Literary Digest points out, when more votes will be reported from New York City.

Half Smith Votes Switches
A tabulation of "how the same voters voted in 1924" shows that Smith receives nearly one-half of his support from those who voted for the Republican candidate four years ago, a slight decrease from last week when more than one-half of his vote was from Republicans.

More than 76 per cent of Hoover's vote comes from professed Republicans at the last election and about 23 per cent of his strength is coming from those who state they voted the Democratic ticket in 1924.

Hoover, it is shown, is receiving more than half of his support from the Democratic ranks in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

Of the 306,987 participating in this "straw poll" who did not vote in 1924, which includes both those who have since arrived at voting age and others who failed to vote their previous political allegiance, more than 58 per cent are voting for Hoover and 39 per cent are marking their ballots for Smith.

Previous polling records for the fourth week of a national poll, set by the Literary Digest's presidential poll of 1924, the Literary Digest states editorially, "are left far behind with this week's tabulation of nearly 2,000,000 votes from 39 of the 48 states. The present tabulation shows an increase of almost half a million votes over the fourth week of the 1924 poll, or practically 33 per cent."

Nation-Wide Interest
"In fact, no Literary Digest poll has ever stirred such wide-spread interest both among the daily newspapers throughout the country and also, judging by the mass of private correspondence daily received, among the individual voters themselves."

"Votes from the states in the 'Solid South' and from New York City appear for the first time in considerable numbers in this week's tabulation, with the result that the Hoover majority is somewhat reduced. The Republican lead of more than two-to-one in last week's tabulation is cut down to less than two-to-one this time."

The breaking down of political fences, already noticed in previous reports on the poll, is even more plainly evident as voters from the southern states come in. Alabama shows the Republican candidate slightly in the lead, supported by far more former Democrats than Republicans. While the vote here is practically a stand-off, both Virginia and North Carolina give Mr. Hoover a substantial lead.

Half Completed in South
"Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina are the only states, thus far, which have registered a preference for the Democratic candidate. In all of the southern states, however, considering the fact that the poll is at present not more than half completed, the vote can hardly be taken as closely indicative of the final returns."

"The Digest's present totals, it will be noticed, show that 160,386 Democratic voters are now in the Hoover column, while Mr. Smith claims the considerably larger figure of 259,913 votes from Republican voters as of 1924. On the other hand, under the total of the column headed, 'No Vote,' which includes those who vote for the first time in this election, and those who neglect to state whether they voted or not, Mr. Hoover has the advantage by 180,102 to 119,754 for Smith."

"In the final analysis, of course, the majorities in the separate states expressed through the votes in the Electoral College will determine the election."

FOURTH RETURNS OF THE 1928 PRESIDENTIAL POLL

From THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 12, 1928

	HOOVER						SMITH					
	TOTAL 1928	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	F. Lab.	No. Vote	TOTAL 1928	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	F. Lab.	No. Vote
ALABAMA	11,137	3,410	5,813	32	1	6 1,876	10,065	3,410	5,813	32	1 6 1,876	1,540
ARIZONA	2,633	1,447	733	27	2	4 424	1,838	1,447	733	27	2 4 424	325
ARKANSAS	9,679	4,043	4,231	33	3	4 1,365	9,678	4,043	4,231	33	3 4 1,365	1,345
CALIFORNIA	81,270	36,852	38,031	1,015	16	406 18,178	38,121	36,852	38,031	1,015	16 406 18,178	8,865
COLORADO	12,707	9,244	2,178	140	8	13 2,214	5,677	9,244	2,178	140	8 13 2,214	1,745
CONNECTICUT	21,999	17,735	1,090	82	5	16 3,032	9,736	17,735	1,090	82	5 16 3,032	1,590
GEORGIA	5,888	2,876	4,231	82	3	2 1,312	10,395	2,876	4,231	82	3 2 1,312	1,487
IDaho	3,170	2,229	343	73	2	2 520	1,723	2,229	343	73	2 2 520	320
ILLINOIS	100,621	76,753	7,632	838	45	43 15,321	61,995	76,753	7,632	838	45 43 15,321	11,461
INDIANA	51,208	36,167	7,405	195	13	51 7,377	23,786	36,167	7,405	195	13 51 7,377	3,784
KENTUCKY	19,291	11,436	5,079	938	4	5 2,674	12,950	11,436	5,079	938	4 5 2,674	1,941
LOUISIANA	7,573	2,369	4,217	26	3	3 1,353	11,001	2,369	4,217	26	3 3 1,353	1,907
MAINE	13,700	10,744	778	19	2	2 2,150	4,770	10,744	778	19	2 2 2,150	1,187
MARYLAND	14,080	7,631	3,801	111	5	9 2,463	8,774	7,631	3,801	111	5 9 2,463	1,697
MASSACHUSETTS	69,599	37,324	2,445	299	8	12 9,511	35,115	37,324	2,445	299	8 12 9,511	5,733
MICHIGAN	65,357	30,310	4,911	333	18	51 9,734	22,823	30,310	4,911	333	18 51 9,734	3,771
MISSOURI	3,960	2,712	790	25	1	1 428	2,563	2,712	790	25	1 1 428	336
MONTANA	4,918	3,366	689	83	11	7 709	2,313	3,366	689	83	11 7 709	426
NEBRASKA	22,060	14,382	4,090	275	4	7 3,496	10,346	14,382	4,090	275	4 7 3,496	1,735
NEVADA	743	514	117	11	2	2 90	404	514	117	11	2 2 90	145
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,030	7,234	592	24	2	2 1,208	3,453	7,234	592	24	2 2 1,208	634
NEW JERSEY	53,479	40,444	4,928	219	10	23 7,655	20,188	40,444	4,928	219	10 23 7,655	3,442
NEW MEXICO	2,377	1,380	633	19	1	1 344	1,372	1,380	633	19	1 1 344	201
NEW YORK	170,113	126,789	17,159	874	59	81 23,151	144,276	126,789	17,159	874	59 81 23,151	26,969
NORTH CAROLINA	9,302	4,969	3,067	34	3	3 1,721	2,211	4,969	3,067	34	3 3 1,721	1,053
OHIO	91,352	64,783	12,845	867	18	24 12,886	38,328	64,783	12,845	867	18 24 12,886	6,231
OKLAHOMA	12,078	5,784	4,581	39	24	3 1,717	5,116	5,784	4,581	39	24 3 1,717	374
OREGON	14,269	9,950	1,927	107	3	21 2,252	6,875	9,950	1,927	107	3 21 2,252	1,129
PENNSYLVANIA	150,018	119,010	13,166	749	76	205 24,822	80,396	119,010	13,166	749	76 205 24,822	14,691
RHODE ISLAND	9,224	7,630	327	21	1	3 1,833	4,573	7,630	327	21	1 3 1,833	733
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,174	219	742	3	2	210	3,399	219	742	3	2 210	442
TENNESSEE	18,282	9,734	5,903	58	6	2 2,584	12,810	9,734	5,903	58	6 2 2,584	1,940
TEXAS	27,160	7,108	16,190	63	6	3 3,791	19,104	7,108	16,190	63	6 3 3,791	2,871
UTAH	3,515	2,482	481	34	5	5 113	2,368	2,482	481	34	5 5 113	374
VERMONT	8,023	4,494	296	16	2	4 1,250	2,320	4,494	296	16	2 4 1,250	424
VIRGINIA	16,427	6,838	6,890	102	7	10 2,440	11,436	6,838	6,890	102	7 10 2,440	1,630
WASHINGTON	21,978	15,783	2,362	337	60	25 3,412	8,067	15,783	2,362	337	60 25 3,412	1,592
WEST VIRGINIA	10,471	7,093	2,004	55	7	1 1,281	5,721	7,093	2,004	55	7 1 1,281	744
WISCONSIN	30,413	23,221	1,710	557	2	62 4,861	21,394	23,221	1,710	557	2 62 4,861	4,095
WYOMING	2,040	1,420	292	21	1	1 376	1,259	1,420	292	21	1 1 376	136
STATE UNKNOWN	6,294	3,633	856	43	1	3 1,718	4,572	3,633	856	43	1 3 1,718	1,259
TOTALS	1,201,869	844,737	167,856	8,001	454	1,208 180,102	688,829	844,737	167,856	8,001	454 1,208 180,102	119,754

FIRST RETURNS FROM NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND PHILADELPHIA

From THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 12, 1928

In these three large cities, the entire enrolled electorate is being polled. (The totals given below are included in the table of ballots by States shown above.)

	HOOVER						SMITH					
	TOTAL 1928	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	F. Lab.	No. Vote	TOTAL 1928	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	F. Lab.	No. Vote
CHICAGO	87,191	46,322	37,291	2,745	404	21 11 8,060	37,671	16,788	12,341	730	43 10 7,759	20,297
NEW YORK CITY	172,841	65,205	44,990	9,554	547	34 12 10,468	102,539	29,741	49,547	2,720	209 25 20,297	25,207
PHILADELPHIA	109,346	63,677	49,826	3,027	241	31 24 10,528	44,790	26,693	9,080	408	61 14 8,534	14,534
TOTALS	369,378	177,404	131,707	15,316	1,192	86 47 29,056	185,000	73,222	70,968	3,858	313 49 36,590	55,038

The Presidential Campaign Day by Day

Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University, will support Governor Smith, the Associated Press reports from New York.

Vice-President Dawes will make his first New York campaign speech for Herbert Hoover Oct. 22 at Madison Square Garden on the same program with the Republican nominee, the Associated Press says.

James W. Good, western Republican campaign manager, issued a statement in Chicago accusing Alfred C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, of raising the issue of bigotry and "trying to kindle the fires of intolerance" in his Chicago speech, the Associated Press says.

O. W. Wells, map company head, and John J. Raskob, Democratic national committee chairman, have denied there is any truth to the charge of Henry C. Hansbrough, former Senator from North Dakota, that Herbert Hoover controls vast oil land concessions in Colombia and Mexico, the Associated Press reports.

"The Democratic tariff is based on a free competitive basis" with "other countries," Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, said in a statement issued at Syracuse, N. Y., the Associated Press says.

Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, said in New York, the Associated Press says, that Governor Smith's tour into the southern and border states had already shown "the absurdity of Republican hopes of making inroads on the 'Solid South'."

In the opinion of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, the presidential campaign offers the

best interests of the people of Wisconsin and the United States can be best served by the election of Herbert Hoover to the Presidency.

The Madison (Wis.) Capital Times, which is not able to follow either of them in dealing with the liquor question or immigration.

Edward T. Devone, of the American University, formerly of New York, in making a plea for Governor Smith, acknowledged an equal interest on the part of Herbert Hoover in social reform measures.

The National Popular Government League has issued a bulletin in Washington attacking Herbert Hoover for being against public ownership and operation of water power and praising Governor Smith, who is said to favor public ownership and operation.

The Democratic National Committee in New York, in its report for September, the Associated Press says, shows receipts of \$876,420, which, with the balance carried over from August collections made by state directors, interests on bank deposits and other items, gave the committee a total of \$1,110,148. The disbursements during September were \$933,036, leaving a balance at the beginning of October of \$177,111.

Charles Curtis, Republican vice-presidential nominee, in a speech at Jansville, Wis., the Associated Press says, assailed Governor Smith's position on farm relief. He read statements purporting to give views of the Democratic candidate on the agricultural question last year and two years ago.

Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, took the Colorado River basin for his second attack of the week upon Herbert Hoover's view on Boulder Dam legislation, in a speech at Reno, Nev., the Associated Press reports.

More than 56,000 requests for tickets for the Hoover meeting at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 22 have been received by the New York office of the Republican National Committee and plans are being discussed for handling the overflow. The capacity of the garden is 18,000.

Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador to the United States and Republican candidate for United States Senator from New York has just arrived in New York on the Mauretania of the Cunard Line. A delegation of the Germanic group of the Hoover-Curtis campaign were at the pier with a band to welcome him.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford University, declares the failure to elect Herbert Hoover would be a national tragedy, "even a world calamity."

The Pennsylvania voter will be faced by the largest ballot in the history of the State on Nov. 4—a sheet 24 inches wide and 44 inches long. Contributing to its length are 14 amendments.

Miss Elizabeth Evans Hughes, daughter of Charles E. Hughes, has opened a "First Voters' Book" in New York City. She is a student at Barnard College.

Princeton University has a Hoover for President and a Smith for President Club, both composed of undergraduates and faculty members.

John Schafer (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, who campaigned for La Follette in 1924, wrote to Frank P. Walsh, organizer of the Smith movement, he believed "the

New York Women's Clubs to Open Center for Teaching Home Making

Auditorium to Seat Classes of 300 Will Be Provided
With Lectures and Everything on Display
That Goes Into a Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A permanent home-making center, sponsored by the home-making department of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be opened on an entire floor of the Grand Central Palace in New York City about Feb. 1, with an auditorium seating 300 for classes and lectures and a complete exhibit of everything that goes into the building and equipment of a home.

No products are to be sold on the premises, but approved articles will be shown to women who want to learn how to spend their money wisely, to see the newest products and learn about their merits from a trained home economist who has nothing to sell, to consult with experts on her individual problems, and to hear programs on phases of home making.

The project is the outgrowth of the work which has been done by the federation department under the chairmanship of Mrs. Charles Gregory. The women began first by building and equipping a model home, which attracted so much attention that this fall they are opening four others, one at Goshen under the auspices of women living on the west bank of the Hudson, one at Fieldstone, one at Rockville Center constructed for the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs, and one at Albany, planned by the women of the third judicial district of the State.

During the period when these houses were under construction the women had their attention drawn to the groups of home makers who are unskilled and untrained—girls just out of college whose education has included nothing about the home, and those who marry out of offices and shops without previous preparation for the cares and responsibilities of a home. The result of this knowledge was the establishment of a series of co-operative meetings throughout the State in which mothers and school girls, business women and home makers have combined.

The home-making center is the next step in the development of the federation program. In it will be shown products which have been examined and approved by experts along the lines of building material, insulation, pipes for plumbing, trims for interiors, special finishes such as tiling, wall papers, floor finishes, window casings, equipment for the kitchen, food, clothing, textiles, and cultural and educational articles such as pictures, books and music.

From 9:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. visitors will be welcome to use the facilities of the center in solving their buying problems, the auditorium will be open for use of special groups by appointment and there will be programs each day for instruction in home economics, consultations on family problems, fashion shows, motion pictures, lectures, school and college classes, and music.

TEXAS SHIP CHANNEL
MAY BE DEEPEENED
BEAUMONT, Tex.—Forces are being organized here to promote the deepening of the Beaumont-Port Arthur ship channel to 40 feet, enabling transatlantic liners to come into this southwest center. It is stated by Harvey W. Gilbert, chairman of the industrial commission.

Oil refineries are showing special interest in the deepening plans. Some 400,000 barrels of petroleum are handled daily on this waterway.

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LEGION ELECTS PAUL V. McNUTT AS COMMANDER

Women's Auxiliary Backs
Resolution Indorsing
Universal Draft

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Women of the American Legion Auxiliary, following the lead of the Legion convention, adopted resolutions favoring universal draft of manpower and resources in time of a national war emergency.

Heightened interest on the part of the women of the American Legion Auxiliary in the world peace program of "Fidac" inter-allied organization, is the promise growing out of the auxiliary's convention, which Mrs. Adaline Wright MacAuley of Wisconsin will take to Paris Dec. 14 in pursuance of her duties as the new international president of "Fidac" Auxiliary.

The Legion Auxiliary continued its sessions a day after the Legion sessions, which ended with election of Paul V. McNutt, dean of the University of Indiana, as new national commander of the American Legion.

"Fidac" Activities Aided
With recommendation that the auxiliary continue its activities in "Fidac," Mrs. William H. Schofield of New Hampshire, national chairman, announced gifts for "Fidac" work, chief of which was \$1000 by herself and \$1000 by Mrs. Helen K. Stuart of Neenah, Wis.

"In Europe," declared Mrs. McAuley, "Fidac ranks to the League of Nations as an instrument of peace." She chided those in America who are "too smug" to appreciate the importance of international friendships.

Assistance in vocational and educational development of World War orphans was pledged in an auxiliary resolution, and appointment of a national director and five area directors for this program was authorized.

Recommendation of the retiring president, Mrs. Irene McIntyre Walbridge of New Hampshire, for a standing committee on national defense was approved.

Elections held the center of interest in the American Legion's final session, although the much discussed subject of aviation came to the fore with adoption of the aeronautics committee's report with its recommendation for placing before Congress the plan for a separate division of aeronautics in a single bureau of national defense.

At a meeting of the executive committee following the convention Commander McNutt read a recommendation of the permanent organization committee that the three Legion committees of military affairs, naval affairs, and aeronautics be combined as a national defense committee with three sub-divisions.

The executive committee deferred action until January. The committee confirmed reappointment by the new commander of Bowman Elder of Indiana as national treasurer, Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, as judge advocate, James F. Barlow of Iowa, as adjutant, and Eben Putnam of Massachusetts as historian.

Jewish Chaplain Named
Rabbi Herman J. Beck of Pottsville, Pa., whom the Legion elected as its first national chaplain of the Jewish faith, is a native of Mohilev, Ukraine, Russia, but came to America at the age of 13.

The following were elected vice-commanders: Lawrence McGann, Illinois; George Malone, Nevada; E. L. White, Connecticut; Miller C. Foster, South Carolina, and Walton D. Wood, Texas.

A symposium of five-minute speeches, which retiring Commander Edward E. Spafford, New York, said might become a guide for future Legion speakers, was given by 10 Legionnaires with the Legion constitution's preamble as their text. Miami Drum and Bugle Corps retains its national championship, again winning the \$1000 cash prize. Salem, Ore., was second; Frankford, Pa., third, and South Pasadena, Calif., fourth. Among Auxiliary awards, first honors in the national quartet competition went to Minneapolis, Minn.

John P. Conny, Fargo, N. D., was elected new head of the Forty and Eight.

TEXTILE STRIKE GROWS IN POLAND

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW.—The textile workers' strike is growing. No disturbances, however, are reported. The Government's suggestion of a 5 per cent increase has been rejected by the workers, who demand 20 per cent. A general protest strike to supporting the workers is now being discussed. The strikers have asked money and help from the Municipal

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Council at Lodz, where the majority are Socialists.
Public sympathy is with the workers, who are underpaid, but the time of year is said to be not propitious for a walkout. The employers have large stores on hand, and declare their inability to raise wages.

Giant Hookup of Gas Plants Is Predicted

(Continued from Page 1)

medals were presented by T. R. Beal, president of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The combining of gas, steam and electrical production in single plants where coal will be completely processed, the development of a gas-fired turbine for the generation of electricity which may make possible the locating of future combination utility plants at the coal source or mine mouth; and the erection and operation of all plant apparatus out of doors, thus eliminating heavy investment costs, constitute some of the revolutionary changes of an engineering character scheduled to come in the public utility industry.

This statement was made before the convention by Walter C. Beckford of New York, vice-president of the American Light & Traction Company, in the course of an address in which he stressed the necessity of reducing investment costs in utility plants and manufacturing processes.

Striving to Cut Costs
"Engineers in the utility industry are devoting their energies in planning for future plants which will reduce the ratio of investment cost to gross earnings," he said.

"Out of this planning and research are sure to come some startling changes in fuel utilization and production of energy. For example, the combination gas-electric-steam plant is almost an actuality. In this plant, the gas, after being stripped of its tar, would be sent through pipes to domestic and industrial consumers. The resultant smoke would be conveyed to the boiler room for the production of steam to be used for making electricity, or it would be sold in the open markets.

"More revolutionary than this, however, is the effect that the development of a gas-fired turbine of from 35 to 45 per cent thermal efficiency would have on the future locations of these combination plants. One of the chief difficulties in the development of a gas-fired turbine is the scarcity of condensing water usually found in such locations.

"The development of a gas-fired turbine, using little water, might solve the whole question. Such a turbine might easily double the thermal efficiency of the average electric plant and would enable your combination plant of the future, located at the mine mouth, to use gas for the generation of electricity, thus eliminating the necessity of large quantities of water."

Delegates were told in a report submitted by a technical committee that the gas industry is in an era of immense consolidations.

"The small gas plant," it was stated, "will practically disappear in those sections of the country where there is concentration of population. For example, from Richmond to Boston we will certainly have one system of inter-connected pipe lines carrying gas under reasonably high pressure and fed by perhaps a dozen huge central plants.

"The activities of the gas companies will be extended in both directions—back toward the coal in the mines and on ahead into operations and markets dealing with chemical products of a highly refined character."

Visitors Who Signed Book at Pressa Show, Cologne

The following names have been entered in the Visitors' Book in The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at the Pressa Exhibition at Cologne: Mrs. Dora Winter, Tenare, Princeton, N. J.; U. S. A.; Frau Maria Kluth, Dresden; Frau Wild, Frankfurt; Frau Meta Haworth-Booth, Cambridge, Eng.; Richard Ruckman, London; Bonger Willy, Essen, Ruhr; A. Schroeder, Hanover; D. Schroeder, Hanover; Richard Schuler, Cologne; Anna Miller, Berlin; Jorge Fuchs, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Minder, Aligieton, Zurich; Fred A. Vervioet, Rotterdam, Holland; Peggy Bishop, Cambridge, Eng.; Frau E. Berthelme, Zurich; Richard Schaefer, Siegburg; Max Frey, Zurich; Ludwig Apenzeller, Schorndorf, Württemberg.

UNIVERSITY HEAD RESIGNS
LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Dr. Henry L. Smith, president of Washington and Lee University since 1912, has resigned. The trustees unanimously elected Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, to succeed Dr. Smith, whose resignation will be effective July 1, 1929. Dr. Denny was formerly president of Washington and Lee University.

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Left to Right—Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Mrs. A. M. Hume, Melrose, Mass.; Mrs. Ford, Miss Florence Ward, Washington; Mrs. J. G. Clark, Worcester.

Mrs. Ford Promotes Service Between Urban and Rural Women

Believes Farm and Garden Association Is Meeting
Needs of Both Groups—Tells of Revived
Interest in Work of Crafts

Mrs. Henry Ford, president of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, said in Boston today that some of the woman's aspects of the farm problem were being benefited by the intensive efforts of the association to promote a friendly and helpful attitude between rural and urban women all over the country, and that she looked in the forthcoming year, for a great advance in the service of the association to these two great groups of women.

Mrs. Ford arrived this morning in her private car, Fair Lane, with a party of friends from Detroit; yesterday the party spent in New York. Mr. Ford came, too, and went immediately to Wayside Inn. Tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. Ford will be hosts to the association at an all-day meeting in the afternoon at the Wayside Inn, which is associated with the child's poem about "Mary and Her Little Lamb."

"Back to Usefulness"
Mrs. Ford was at the Engineers Club at noon as the guest of Mrs. A. M. Hume of Melrose, Mass., secretary-treasurer of the association, and other officers.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Ford said she felt the association was just beginning to get back to the usefulness it enjoyed when it was first organized at the beginning of the World War. "After the war," she said, "the association, in common with many such groups, underwent the effect of a general public inertia to the things which had elicited war-time attention. But we felt that the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association had a service of permanent value to render the rural and the urban woman; these two groups are in the position of nations which to fully enjoy each other's association and reciprocal benefits, need to know each other better."

"I became interested for just that reason; I knew how much the farm woman had to give, of her skill in home and garden craft, her knowledge of processes of doing things which threaten to disappear from our national life; the urban woman had so much to learn, profitably, of these same things; and there was economic value for the rural woman if she did learn them, for she not only absorbed knowledge herself, she created markets of sale for which the rural woman is very eager and grateful."

"I was very anxious, therefore, to see the association membership increased; to see its official magazine bettered and far more widely known."

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officers were elected and general business transacted.
At the Wayside Inn tomorrow Mrs. Ford will make her "presidential address" in the form of a description of some of the beautiful gardens she has lately seen in England, and which are on the estates of American-born women.

Hungary Decides to Adhere to Pact

Appreciation Is Expressed of
the Humanitarianism of
the Kellogg Treaty

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hungary is willing to become a signatory of the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty, but will take steps to make its adherence valid under the supposition that, war being outlawed, some other means for the settlement of international disputes will be provided.

The Budapest Government's official significance of its intention to adhere to the peace pact was made public at the State Department, together with a note addressed to J. Butler Wright, the American Minister at the Hungarian capital.

The communication expressed the "highest appreciation" of the "generous and humanitarian intentions" of the United States, but predicted that the peace pact could not lead to satisfactory results without the establishment of some effective means, other than war, of meeting international crises arising from unjust and unnatural conditions.

Hungary, the note said, was forced to sign a treaty at the close of the World War which "created an unjust situation," one that "has not been able to assure tranquility and is impeding the development of herself and her neighboring nations." It asserted further that whenever in the past "relations between nations have not been determined by the exigencies of justice and reason" forcible clashes have followed.

For these reasons, the note said, "the Hungarian Government adheres to the proposal of the Government of the United States under the supposition that the Government of the United States, as well as the governments of the other signatory powers, will seek to find the way of rendering it possible that 'in the future injustices may be remedied by peaceful means.'"

SUBMARINE SALVAGER WILL TAKE NEW POST

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Rear Admiral Frank H. Brumby, commander of the navy control force, who was in charge of rescue and salvage operations of the submarine S-4 off Provincetown last December, will relinquish his present command Nov. 8 to become president of the navy board of inspection and survey at Washington.

He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral F. B. Upham, at present in command of battleship division No. 3 of the navy battle fleet, with headquarters at San Pedro, Calif.

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OREGON POWER MOVE OPPOSED BY UTILITIES

Publicity Widely Used to
Defeat Amendment on
Referendum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Pamphlets, speeches, news releases and advertising were used by the Oregon Public Utility Information Bureau in a campaign to defeat an amendment to the Oregon Constitution which would authorize the State to go into the power business.

H. L. Walther, Portland, manager of the bureau, told the Federal Trade Commission during its utility investigation that a total of \$29,677.24 contributed by utility companies of the State was spent in the campaign, and had been reported to state authorities. The amendment, he declared, was defeated by a 4 to 1 vote. Letters in which Mr. Walther's friends gave him credit for the failure of the amendment were entered into the record.

The amendment, known as the Housewives' Council Water and Power Bonding Amendment, would have established a board with full authority to develop and distribute electric energy and water for irrigation and domestic purposes. The board was to be empowered to issue bonds to the amount of \$52,000,000.

Employees Were Organized
Employees of utility companies were organized and urged to spread arguments against the amendment. A weekly news release and extensive advertising were likewise used to oppose the measure. Two attorneys were paid to make speeches before city clubs, chambers of commerce, and other gatherings. Chris Schuebel of Oregon City was paid \$2210 in salary and expenses for speeches he made, and Elmer Johnson, Portland, \$60.99, financial records of the bureau showed.

A letter written to J. D. Lottridge, general manager of the Eastern Oregon Light & Power Company, by Mr. Walther, advised him not to make "strenuous efforts in the open" to defeat the amendment. "Latest reports," the letter reads, "would indicate that the proponents of the Grange bill have now some 7185 signatures to their petitions, with the concern has decided to establish a factory at Bergen for the production of oil, coke and gas from Spitzbergen coal. He also states that it is planned to erect a factory at Oslo.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION EXPELS HORAN

PARIS (AP)—Harold Horan, correspondent of the New York American, who was requested to leave France by the French authorities because of his connection with the publication of a French diplomatic memorandum on the Anglo-French naval accord, has been expelled from membership in the Anglo-American Press Association by a committee which investigated the case.

The association previously had requested the French authorities to postpone Horan's expulsion until the matter could be threshed out. The reason given by the committee for expelling him from the Press Association was that he was "on various counts guilty of unprofessional conduct."

Horan left Paris by automobile for England by way of Belgium. Dispatches said that he arrived there and called at the American Embassy.

WESTERN UNION RAISES PAY
NEW YORK—Annual wage increases of approximately \$2,000,000 were agreed upon by representatives of the Association of Western Union Employees and officials of the company at the association's annual conference here. The increases will affect employees whose salary is under \$3000 yearly and is in addition to wage increases to individuals. An agreement was reached whereby employees with more than 30 years' service shall hereafter receive three weeks' vacation instead of the customary two weeks.

OIL FACTORY FOR BERGEN
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Oslo newspapers publish an interview by a representative of the Franco-British Oil Trust, who has been on a visit to Bergen, in which he says that the concern has decided to establish a factory at Bergen for the production of oil, coke and gas from Spitzbergen coal. He also states that it is planned to erect a factory at Oslo.

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Traces of Japanese Influence in Poetry

IT WAS Lafcadio Hearn, the great interpreter of the personality of Japan to the western world, who wrote:

"In their limitation of a poem to the presentation of a single impression, and in their ability to present that impression with the utmost vividness and with the sternest economy of words, the Japanese poets are strangely akin to the imagists."

These words in themselves would be enough to call the attention of the modern poetry lover to the verse of old Japan. And though the pioneer English imagists say that the movement receives its characteristic features as well as its name from a corresponding movement in French verse, yet it gains in interest when we become aware that its roots—some of them at least—extend back to far earlier days, across distant seas to the Orient, showing a certain affinity between ancient days and extremely modern modes of thought.

Whether there is any distinct borrowing or copying of eastern mores in this new imagism matters little. (Some of it we know professes to be translation or paraphrase.) The interest is that some of our contemporary artists, consciously or not, are beginning to feel back to some of the earlier discovered, almost forgotten methods of art.

Those who have any acquaintance with Japanese poetry can see the force of that telling phrase "stern economy"; but more of our approach the Japanese spirit, not through poetry but painting. And there we find further illustration of economy. For in the paintings of Hokusai, Hiroshige, and many others, that is the striking characteristic—the single deft line that hints at so much more than it actually says. To the westerner the Japanese interior decoration seems a bit bare and bleak; and yet how much of simplicity we have been learning from it since we have emerged from Victorian clutter! How, to take merely one instance, we utilize the motif of the slender vase with its single flower, in contrast to the old pitchers crammed full to bursting with blossoms!

And Japanese poetry is akin to the rest of Japanese art in all these things. Much of it aims to be pictorial, to do with the line of reticent verse what the painter did with his restrained curve, leaving the same indelible impression. It may be that the nature of the language imposes a restriction which the poets have changed from an impediment to a distinction. For scholars tell us that the Japanese have never succeeded in the "haiku" or "senryu" songs, but only in "tanka," short songs, five lines in length, the first and third containing five syllables, the other two seven. And "haiku," a term made familiar by Miss Lowell and her followers, is even shorter.

The extent of the influence of either Chinese or Japanese upon English poetry is hard to estimate, because there it is, it is most subtle. Such a charming volume as *Flower Tablets* by Miss Lowell and Mrs. Aschcroft is eloquent testimony to the growing interest in verse of the East. And elsewhere Miss Lowell has given us illustrations of "tanka" and "haiku." But the influence of these reticent forms is seen in much of her imagery. Free *Fantasia* on Japanese Themes is very un-Japanese as a whole, (nothing is farther from Japanese verse than a fantasia), and yet it gives many little pictures etched with the Japanese touch, pilgrims struggling through the pines up the sacred mountain, the little boat with the curving bridge of lanterns overhead, hand drums, and rockets like wistaria clusters. Thus for a moment does she transport us to the land of "new emotions, strange enchantment, bizarre, exotic" that she has been invoking.

Witter Bynner had caught its spirit when he wrote the lines:

She sat as white as moonlight
When the sea is still
She moved us like moonlight
When the sea wrestles with the shore.

It would be possible, too, to trace the subtle influence still farther. To show how essentially Japanese is the mood of Miss Crapsey's spare and exquisite cinquains, where so much is left unsaid. H. D. occurs to us, too. It is said that she is more Greek and classical in her verse than any modern writer. And yet her reticence goes far beyond the "nothing too much" of the Greek.

Whirl up sea,
Whirl your pointed pines,
Splash your great pines
On our rocks,
Hurl your green over us—
Cover us with your pools of fir.

The poem is called *Oread*, and yet we see it ever as a Japanese print. Would the Greek mountain nymph recognize it at once, or should we rather find the spot haunted by one of those shy Japanese pixies, from the land of silver-tinkling bells and white cherry blossoms, falling like the snow?

Among the trucks and traffic
Where the taxis fly
"Flowers! Potted flowers!"
You would hear me cry.
And heavy halos
Would come and buy.

Geraniums and tulips
I would cheaply sell
And little rambler roses
With a garden smell.
Daffodils and daisies
Hyaline, too.
My wagon would be empty
When I got through.

The broom in Thorley's window
Takes me off my feet,
And the Marguerites in Hession's
Lure me down the street.
But if I were selling flowers
I would rather go
Under the elevated
By the push-cart row.

Mildred Whitney Stillman, in
"Queens and Crickets."

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containing in all only seventeen syllables. And so we find not the long narrative, but the poignant lyric, the epigrammatic utterance. And the themes deal with the beauty of the outside world; waves, birds, blossoms, rivers, and even the white cone of Fuji overlooking. In this regard it is akin to the Chinese, for the poets of China believe that the best poem should not exceed twelve lines (not even allowing for the sonnet!). But Japanese poetry is more restricted than Chinese poetry. "The Chinese syllable had far more complication and variety than those of Japanese words—the only thing in the mechanism of Japanese poetry which distinguishes it from prose is the alteration of phrases of five and seven syllables." Thus Mr. W. G. Aston in his "History of Japanese Literature."

So if with these limitations Japanese poetry compared with the richer Chinese and the poetry of the West seems fragmentary and superficial at first, it is not surprising. The wonder is that there is so much of delicate charm, in verses such as this:

Of onward creeping waves
That bleach the pine tree roots,
How very clean the sound.

At my house
The white dew of the chrysanthemum
Dripping every day—
How many life times will it take to
collect

And turn into a pool?

In this world of cloud, mist, sea
wave, and white petals, there are
lovely similes:

In the ocean of the sky
Wave clouds are rising.
And the ship of the moon
Seems to be rowing along
Through a forest of stars.

Particularly charming is this vein in the work of a modern Japanese poet, Yone Noguchi, whose longer poems have more substance than the early ones, and yet retain the same wistful beauty. In the *Lone Pine Tree*, however, there is a new note, almost Whitmanesque:

Today under the blue sky where not
one bird flies
You are singing all alone—
Ah, you are a soloist of ringing
voice!

I see for the first time your beauty
reaching the stars,
When listening to your solo.

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Some debts we never can repay:
A song heard in a bygone day,
Which lingers to uplift;
A smile when there was need of one,
Loaned by a stranger too soon gone,
(Was it a loan, or gift?)

The hitting, happy sights we meet,
Prismatic fragments, in each street,
Of color, warmth and cheer,
And bits of laughter that may fall
From almost anywhere at all
Upon a listening ear.

Each day we are in debt for these,
And countless other legacies
We casually share,
Though creditors may never know
How many little things we owe,
Nor do they greatly care!

Who ever can repay a bird,
A sunbeam, or a fleeting word,
A flower, or a tree?
Who ever can repay in part
For those ideals which seize the heart
And build eternally?

MARION STEWARD.



After Rain. Wood Engraving in Color by Engelbert Lap.

Romance Between the Lines

"Geographers," said Swift,
"In Africa's maps
With savage pictures fill the gaps,
And o'er uninhabitable downs
Placed elephants for want of towns."

I remember as a child myself the map of Africa as, but for an intermittent fringe upon the coast, a beautiful blank of romantic possibilities. Then, when I was in the nursery, light was let in on this dark continent by the courage and devotion of David Livingstone, and the light was spread by the spirited adventures of Burton, Speke, Grant and Sir Samuel Butler. It was left to Stanley to rediscover the Pygmies of Herodotus, and though the ancients were well aware that the Nile rose in the Mountains of the Moon no eyes of all the modern explorers of its sources caught a glimpse of the snowy summit of Ruwenzori till a native lad, in 1888, directed Stanley's glance to the "mountains covered with salt."

Happily for us on whom the ends of the world are come, the exhilaration of discovery lives in the books of these men and men like them. The literature of exploration remains as invigorating as it has become voluminous. Unhappily no such thrill of geographical revelation is left for the future. Unless in the air or under the sea, there remain no new worlds to conquer.

The beauty of travel, however, is that every true traveler is a pioneer. Adventures are to the adventurous and discovery for the discoverer. One may go pioneering in familiar scenes and find primitive conditions in the twentieth century. You have only to travel with Mr. Stephen Graham's Russian pilgrims to realize how little pilgrimages are things of the past and how much their spirit remains the same. To read Mr. Doughty's great book of "Travels in Arabia Deserta" is to go pioneering in primitive natural condition and to rediscover the accent and the atmosphere of the Book of Genesis.

Besides discoveries are of all kinds. When Robert Curzon wrote his fascinating book on "Monasteries in the Levant" it was a new world to Western readers; and in our own day, Mr. Hogarth's "Wandering Scholar in the Levant," has charmed us with another book of sporting archeology. One fine day Layard rediscovered Nineveh; another Theodore Bent found a buried civilization in Mesopotamia; while Messrs. Spencer and Gillen revealed the Stone Age still surviving in Central Australia. Schliemann rediscovered Troy, and we have watched with our own eyes the resurrection of pre-Homeric Crete.

Only a hundred years ago Scotland was for England the very home of romance. For our great-grandparents there was the excitement of revelation as well as the charm of action in the Waverley Novels. In the days of Rob Roy, Aberfoyle was for the average Englishman as remote as Abyssinia. When Boswell begged Dr. Johnson to go with him for a tour in Scotland, it is easy to see that the Sage regarded it, in the language of Peter Pan, as an awfully big adventure. The figure of the philosopher making benignant allowance for the savagery of nature in the West Highlands remains a delightful monument on the dividing line between eighteenth and nineteenth century sentiment.

The end of exploration and discovery is not the end of travel or romance. After all its constellations of islands have been marked on the map of the Pacific, there is still much for the Earl and the Doctor to learn, for Herman Melville, for Louis Stevenson, to learn and to tell us. Spain was scarcely an undiscovered country in the eighteenth century, yet

Johnson wanted Boswell to explore it. Even about over-written over - Byronized, over - Ruskinized Venice, Horatio Brown found so much that was fresh to say that Stevenson sent him a little poem of gratitude.

That all my fancies sped away
On a Venetian holiday.

Nay, Tennyson, who knew his Odyssey, was so delighted with Edward Lear's book of "Travels in Greece," that he, too, put his thanks into verse. "I read," he wrote, "and felt that I was there."

For trust me, as I turned the page
And track'd you still in classic ground
I grew in gladness till I found
My spirits in the Golden Age.

However exhaustively this earth of ours may be mapped, Romance will still creep in between the lines of latitude and longitude. W. P. Jones, in "The Lure of the Map."

Later Days at the Farm

As the little girl grew older she could not go to the farm so often, partly because she took a full-fledged wickedness to the farm, and partly because her mother needed her at home; but always, when she did go, she and her grandmother had the same old good times together, and Margie was still happier there on the old mountain farm than anywhere else in the world. She seemed to love her grandmother better now that she was old enough to think about her more. The grandmother had some funny ways. For one thing, she would never sit in a straight chair at table, but always in a rocker. She would eat a little, and then sit back and rock a little, and sometimes, since meals at the farm were leisurely and chatty, she would fall asleep while she rocked, but she would never admit that she napped a minute, not she. Try as you might, you could never give grandmother a present that she would keep. She loved things, but she would fall to thinking how much it would please someone else, and so presently away it went. If the giver chanced to find her out, she would hang her head and look much ashamed of herself, but all the time her eyes would be roguish. All the family teased her and she teased them. She would have walked miles for the sake of a joke on any one of them, but her fun was always tender. One dearly loved joke she played every year. In October, when the mountains were wonderful in the blue autumn weather and the tang of burning leaves was in the air, a little family of Margie's cousins used to come from their town house to the old farm for chestnuts. For days before they came the Dutch maid would gather every chestnut and put away the treasure in a big bag. On the morning of the children's coming, the grandmother was always to be found scattering the hoarded chestnuts everywhere. Later in the day, when the children were shouting over the windfall, she would shake a threatening finger at the grandfather and Minnie if they dared to chuckle.

So the little girl's visits to her grandmother came to an end like a beautiful book read through. But though it is never the same as first time, one may read a book over again. The little girl has been grown up for a long time but sometimes she turns back the pages of her memory. She is sitting on her grandmother's lap on the porch in the summer twilight. Her grandmother is singing to her, and the great moon is rising behind the clematis—WINIFRED KIRKLAND, in "A Little Girl and Her Grandmother."

In Montevideo

I started on "Guy Mannerling" purely for pleasure, and have had three nights of unstinted happiness. But, when I turned the last page tonight, I felt as puny and powerless under the spell of the Wizard as when, a boy in Glasgow, I used to gaze in awe and wonder at the effigy of Sir Walter which tops the high and massy column in the centre of George Square. The confidence of the writing man, however, is strong enough within me to warrant my attempting some consideration of what I have been reading.

The edition of the book is an old Tauchnitz, printed at Leipzig eighty years ago, and worthy to be exhibited to English publishers as a model of craftsmanship. The paper remains as freshly white as when it left the mill; the impression is faultless, as densely black and clear as beautiful type and good ink, combined with a true printer's loving use of his machine, could make it. How many of the books that are being printed in England to-day will endure for eighty years?

Now, in reading "Guy Mannerling" one is never conscious of the literary artist. Truth to say, if the critical mood assert itself, there is occasion for sharing Stevenson's strictures on the slovenliness of Sir Walter's style. For instance, in the first fifty pages of "Guy Mannerling" (including the author's introduction of 1829), one is reminded of the Daily Telegraph's late Victorian "style." There is much talk of the stars, yet only once is the word "stars" boldly written. They are described frequently as "the heavenly bodies," as "constellations," and in other phrases of pure journalism. Nor is this because the author is careless to distinguish between stars, planets, and constellations. There is no need for such distinction. He has simply been reeling off his words in splendid carelessness, and such a phrase as "the heavenly bodies" is a slip from his pen with the sweeping movement of his narrative. Sir Walter, unlike Stevenson, never worried about le mot juste, but we all know which was the greater man and the better teller of tales.

And I am far from saying that this is Scott at his best. There are at least eight of the Waverley Novels that I would place before it, yet not one of them has given me pleasure greater than that I have revealed in these last three nights.

When one thinks of the extraordinary group of personages who have trooped out of the author's inexhaustible imagination into his pages of Meg Merrilies, or Dominie Sampson, Daffie Dimont, Glenfin, Thackeray in his "and whiches." Did not Meredith commit "different to?" I know many pretentious pedants who could correct Sir Walter's English, but with a fairly wide acquaintance in the literary world to-day I should be at loss to name you anyone who could have written "Guy Mannerling."

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AUSTRIAN graves in color have earned well-merited success, among them none more than Engelbert Lap. He lives in Innsbruck and seeks his motives in the quaint old streets of this ancient city and similar ones in the high mountains around. All seasons are as one to him; when the call comes he follows, in heat or in piercing blasts.

Nature has been and is his teacher. An officer in the Austrian army on the breakdown of the old empire, he turned to color engraving. He set to work without instruction of any kind. The Japanese methods fitted in best with his artistic tastes, but there were none to tell him how these were achieved, so he had to learn by experience. It cost, much time, but he won.

For his blocks he prefers pearwood, he cuts with a Japanese knife, prints on Japanese paper, and for each print uses from four to ten blocks. As a rule he uses water colors, and to make these consistent thins them with rice flour. At times he lays on the colors on a single block, some little distance, to prevent them running into one another. This both simplifies and shortens the work. His engravings are distinguished by their beautifully balanced masses, their surety of draftsmanship, their richness and brilliancy of effect. He is indeed an artist-craftsman, for he performs each operation himself, even to printing his designs.

Blue and White

When you have looked into a clear blue sky
Till blue seems everywhere,
And suddenly a seagull sailing by
Brings gleaming purity of white,
Then all the radiant air
Is blue and white, and white and blue,
And you
Have wings and fly with seagulls in the light.

UNA R. LIAS.

Silver Feet

(To N. B.; act 6)

All because of silver feet, slippers
shod with light and dew,
Somewhere on the highroad there's
a spring for you;
Such a clear and shining pool, maples
bending over.

With a blackbird lately come from a
field of clover.

Silver feet, roaming feet, feet forever
skimming,
You will sit at noon beside the cool
water brimming;
Cup your hands to drink it with; in
the mirror deep
Watch your eyes grow round and
rounder till you fall asleep.

Rain will wake you up at four, gentle
and persistent,
Make the hills you're travelling to,
misty far and distant;
Never mind, the road's the thing,
that, and silver shoon.
Midday with waiting spring; evening
with the moon.

—MAXWELL STRUTHERS BURT, in
"Songs and Portraits."

Beauty in Motion

A symphony is beautiful or satisfying in its action, like changing winds and clouds of sound. It may be a vehicle of moving meaning, but has no unchanging stable quality, no static beauty; because it has no static existence. Action is its being. Likewise an epic poem moves and lives in action. The Odyssey has no moveless beauty, but the beauty of heroic and romantic action. Its words are winged. Even more palpably a drama is centered, focused action, an unpausing utterance. A lyric is a quick flow of feeling and perception. —HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR, in "Human Values and Verities."

Close Up the Ranks

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

FEW there be who have not been thrilled by stories of America's early heroes. History records the endurance, the determination to achieve, the perseverance of that little band of Pilgrims who, in 1620, on the sixth of September, set out from the Old World to find freedom from limitations. The voyage was full of hardships. By the time a suitable spot for settlement had been found winter was already under way; and it is recorded that the sufferings of the Pilgrims were tense. There was a scarcity of provisions and a lack of other facilities; yet they remained steadfast to a good purpose. And they won!

That little band of 1620 had a wonderful opportunity to serve mankind. We of today also have a glorious opportunity to serve mankind, although doing our part to render a great service may not include the facing of deprivations or starvation. It will, however, include the need of good, clear, constructive thinking. It is said that apathy is the greatest possible foe that any important movement can have. We can understand just how true this is when we realize that it is only as we become apathetic, indolent, careless, and indifferent that the adversary, or evil belief, which, as Peter said, "walketh about, seeking whom he may devour," can have opportunity to accomplish its evil purpose.

Paul makes a statement that may well be mentioned at this time: "It is high time to awake out of sleep." Many years ago Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17), "Many sleep who should keep themselves awake and waken the world." Evil, Christian Science teaches, is powerless because God, good, is supreme. But when so-called evil is claiming to be active; when it is claiming that it has influenced erroneously and will continue to influence, mesmerizing men into serving false ideals, false appetites and passions, we must not sleep! We cannot brush aside evil's pretensions by indifference, indolence, or ignorance. Instead, we find, as did Moses, that we must handle the serpent of material belief, and so prove its powerlessness. How shall this be done? How can we serve our country and protect it from evil influences? By constructive, intelligent prayer!

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," written through divine inspiration by Mrs. Eddy, offers much to mankind. And not the least of

what it has to offer is an explanation of true prayer. It corrects the belief that "vain repetitions" can be effective. It teaches us how to think correctly, how to pray intelligently. Therefore, if we would pray aright, that our prayers may be "with signs following," we must ponder the spiritual truth as set forth in this textbook. By so doing we shall be able to render a service to our country, to our fellow-men, that will be priceless.

Let us each take it upon ourselves to be alert, to be watchful, to be as "wise as serpents" and yet "harmless as doves." Let us not yield to the foolish suggestion that because individually we are "only one" we are not important; that what we are thinking is not of vital importance. "One on God's side is a majority!" Let us each strive to be on the side of God!

The belief of an evil influence is destroyed by knowing the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, divine Love. Regardless of the specific name under which evil may parade, we must understand that it is powerless, unreal, untrue. Why is evil powerless? Because God made all that was made; and, as the wisest of all, he declared all that he made not only "good" but "very good." There is no good in evil; therefore God did not make evil; hence in reality evil does not exist!

To close up the ranks means to get together, to stand together, to be ready for action, to be attentive, alert, listening! When an officer gives out the command, "Close ranks," his men know what he means. They know that attention, unity, and alertness are expected of them, and accordingly they respond on the instant. The call to "close ranks" is again going forth. Let us be obedient to the letter and in spirit; and may our obedience be instant and constant!

That precious band of Pilgrims closed up their ranks in 1620, and kept them closed to evil suggestions of possible failure. May we go and do likewise! May we serve as they served mankind; may we be as staunch, as steadfast, as true as they were! May we be as willing to serve God and high ideals as they were!

And if we would completely exterminate the error or evil of false belief, of fear, of false appetite, of a so-called power apart from God; if we would exterminate all that is unlike good, termed error, we have but to turn to page 469 of Science and Health to find the perfect remedy in the words, "The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the only Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called devil or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality."

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queens.—Sir Ben H. Morgan, chairman of the British Empire Producers' Association, holds out great hopes for the early expansion of Queensland's primary industries. He believes that in the next British budget the preference to Australian sugar will be substantially increased. The present cane crop in the Proserpine area of North Queensland is expected to be a record one of 135,000 tons of cane.

The 36 sugar mills in Queensland last year produced 485,745 tons of sugar at 94 net liter, which is 160 tons more than the previous best year, 1925. To obtain this sugar, 2,555,827 tons of cane were crushed, compared with 3,668,252 tons in 1925. The Queensland Government has decided to send the chief geologist (B. Dunstan) to Europe to inquire into and report on the geophysical method of determining areas favorable for the discovery of minerals and petroleum.

The manager of then Glenmore ginners states that the cotton season in Queensland has been the best for many years. In the Glenmore ginners alone, 7,172,530 pounds of seed cotton had been received, and 5000 bales of lint had been ginned. There is a steady influx of Italians to the north of Queensland. They work hard on the cane fields, as cutters, for a few years, and become cane-growers themselves, on the group system. A small party of Italians recently acquired an area near Mount Fox, in the Ingham District, with the intention of growing grapes and other fruit and agricultural products.

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Veenendaal, Nov. 3

1929 LUXURY CRUISES

West Indies Jan. 26, Feb. 12, Feb. 16, Feb. 19, Feb. 23, Feb. 27, Feb. 30, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24, April 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25, July 2, July 9, July 16, July 23, July 30, August 6, August 13, August 20, August 27, September 3, September 10, September 17, September 24, September 30, October 7, October 14, October 21, October 28, November 4, November 11, November 18, November 25, December 2, December 9, December 16, December 23, December 30, January 6, January 13, January 20, January 27, February 3, February 10, February 17, February 24, February 28, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24, April 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25, July 2, July 9, July 16, July 23, July 30, August 6, August 13, August 20, August 27, September 3, September 10, September 17, September 24, September 30, October 7, October 14, October 21, October 28, November 4, November 11, November 18, November 25, December 2, December 9, December 16, December 23, December 30, January 6, January 13, January 20, January 27, February 3, February 10, February 17, February 24, February 28, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24, April 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25, July 2, July 9, July 16, July 23, July 30, August 6, August 13, August 20, August 27, September 3, September 10, September 17, September 24, September 30, October 7, October 14, October 21, October 28, November 4, November 11, November 18, November 25, December 2, December 9, December 16, December 23, December 30, January 6, January 13, January 20, January 27, February 3, February 10, February 17, February 24, February 28, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24, April 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25, July 2, July 9, July 16, July 23, July 30, August 6, August 13, August 20, August 27, September 3, September 10, September 17, September 24, September 30, October 7, October 14, October 21, October 28, November 4, November 11, November 18, November 25, December 2, December 9, December 16, December 23, December 30, January 6, January 13, January 20, January 27, February 3, February 10, February 17, February 24, February 28, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24, April 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25, July 2, July 9, July 16, July 23, July 30, August 6, August 13, August 20, August 27, September 3, September 10, September 17, September 24, September 30, October 7, October 14, October 21, October 28, November 4, November 11, November 18, November 25, December 2, December 9, December 16, December 23, December 30, January 6, January 13, January 20, January 27, February 3, February 10, February 17, February 24, February 28, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24, April 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25, July 2, July 9, July 16, July 23, July 30, August 6, August 13, August 20, August 27, September 3, September 10, September 17, September 24, September 30, October 7, October 14, October 21, October 28, November 4, November 11, November 18, November 25, December 2, December 9, December 16, December 23, December 30, January 6, January 13, January 20, January 27, February 3, February 10, February 17, February 24, February 28, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24, April 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25, July 2, July 9, July 16, July 23, July 30, August 6, August 13, August 20, August 27, September 3, September 10, September 17, September 24, September 30, October 7, October 14, October 21, October 28, November 4, November 11, November 18, November 25, December 2, December 9, December 16, December 23, December 30, January 6, January 13, January 20, January 27, February 3, February 10, February 17, February 24, February 28, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24, April 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25, July 2, July 9, July 16, July 23, July 30, August 6, August 13, August 20, August 27, September 3, September 10, September 17, September 24, September 30, October 7

Interlegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WIN AND LOSE AT SAME MOMENT

Meadowbrook Takes U. S. Open Title and Loses Chance for Waterbury Cups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Meadowbrook polo team had the experience of winning and losing a polo game at one and the same moment Thursday, when the four composed of C. V. Whitney, W. F. C. Guest, John B. Miles, the Argentine player, and Malcolm Stevenson, defeated the team of the United States Army, with Lieut. M. E. Jones, Capt. C. H. Gerhardt, Capt. E. P. Rodes, and Capt. G. E. Huthelster in the saddles, in the final round of the United States polo championship, in which the handicap of the players to not count, as that tournament is played on the flat, by a score of 8 to 5, and then being defeated by the officers a total of five goals in the match for the Waterbury cups, lost the semifinal round of that event, 10 to 8. This match was played on International Field, while at the same time, on the adjoining Cochran Field, the other semifinal of the Waterbury cups tournament was being played between teams representing Santa Point and the Eastcott Club. This was also a handicap contest, with a two-goal handicap allowed to the Eastcott Club. On account of the coming departure of the Argentines, the teams were rearranged, and lined up as follows: Santa Point, Elbridge T. Gerry Jr., W. Averill Harriman, Capt. C. H. Gerhardt, and Thomas Hitchcock Jr.; Eastcott, Stephen Sanford Jr., E. A. S. Hopping, E. W. Hopping and A. C. Schwartz. In this event, the Eastcott team took the advantage all the way right up to the final minute of play in the regular chukkers, but a goal tied the score at that extremity. In the extra chukker, however, Hitchcock staged one of his characteristic drives, and before the Hoppings could intercept him, carried the ball down for the winning goal, giving his team the victory by a score of 12 to 11.

In the final of the open championship, the Soldiers, who are competing for that event, were defeated, held their own very well in the earlier part of the game, in spite of the absence of their regular No. 1, Capt. Charles A. Wilkinson, who was unable to play. Lieut. M. E. Jones, his substitute, proved very effective, however, and greatly aided in keeping the team above the handicap limit. Captain Gerhardt, however, was the leading scorer for his team, and his two goals in the last two chukkers placed his team on the safe side of the Waterbury cups.

Guest Stars Again
Again it was Guest, the star of the season, who stood out above the others on the field, though his play was hardly up to his performances in the international matches. His hard riding and drives accounted for three of the goals of his team and he was also of assistance to young Whitney, who was better than usual at No. 1. John B. Miles was also somewhat of a guest star, his tries missing the posts by slight margins, while Stevenson was still much inclined to kick the ball.

Elbridge T. Gerry Jr., the youthful St. Paul's boy of the Old Alken team, stood out as the chief factor in the final chukkers. He was the only player with a margin of three goals to overcome in the eighth period, he scored two goals and kept his team after having been responsible for four others earlier in the game. Then Harriman and Hitchcock tied the score, with Sanford and Hopping in between, and a final shot by Harriman balanced another by Sanford, to force overtime.

WATERBURY CUPS SEMIFINAL
SANTA POINT VS. EASTCOTT
No. 1—E. T. Gerry Jr. Stephen Sanford Jr. No. 2—W. F. C. Guest, E. A. S. Hopping No. 3—A. C. Schwartz, E. W. Hopping Jack Thomas Hitchcock Jr.

SCORES—SANTA POINT 12, EASTCOTT 11.
Goals—Gerry, 3; Hitchcock, 2; Sanford, 2; Hopping, 2; Schwartz, 1. For Eastcott, Hopping, 1; Sanford, 1. Eight 7½-minute chukkers and 1m. j.o. overtime.

SIDELINES
This week's games of the largest of the eastern series will reveal as little of their respective powers as possible, for each team will be chiefly occupied in preparation for next week. No less than five games bring teams from the East to the West, and Saturday, headed by the Harvard-United States Military Academy game at Boston, the Eastern teams are Dartmouth-Columbia at Hanover, Holy Cross-Fordham at Worcester, University of Pennsylvania-Fennell at Pittsburgh and Yale-Brown at New Haven.

At University of Minnesota Coach C. W. Spear has returned B. A. Nagurski to tackle. Nagurski was making good as a fullback, but a nagging ailment in the line in the first game, and Coach Spear has sent him back to the line. Now the Gophers are looking for a fullback.

Ruth and Gehrig Lead Hitters in Greatest Attack on Records

Between Them the Two Yankee Stars Better More Than 20 Individual Marks in the World Series and Help Break Club Performances

Following the greatest onslaught upon World Series records in the history of the game by George H. Ruth and Henry L. Gehrig and the New York Yankees in general, the record book presents a most altered appearance after the 1928 classic. In only four games, Ruth and Gehrig between them bettered more than 20 marks, while the Yankees, as a club, added a few more, mainly through the hitting of their star pair. In addition, Miller J. Huggins had his name put in the list of managers winning the most World Series with Connie Mack of the Athletics and John J. McGraw of the Giants, each of whom has captured three of the coveted titles.

Ruth now holds or shares the great majority of the batting records in hitting records. He is the only player to engage in as many as nine series and this year bettered the record he held in consecutive batting, 10 games, by Frisch of the Cardinals of hitting 300 or over in four series. Not only did he better the record of 10 consecutive games, but his average of .625 was the highest ever attained by any player. The former record of .545 was made by Henry M. Gomez of the Boston Braves in 1914 and was also made in a four-game series.

Three Home Runs in Game
Ruth tied his record of three home runs in a game, which was made in 1926 in the same park in which he tied it and against the same club. He raised his record of home runs in total to 15. Following is a list of the other records he established:
Most runs in total series—31; most runs in one series—26; most total bases in total series—85; most extra bases in total series—48; most extra bases on hits in total series—48; most games in World Series—37; most extra bases in total series—20; most bases on balls in total series—20; most strikeouts in total series—20; most errors in total series—22 total bases in a series made by Joseph Harris in the 1925 series, and that of 22 total bases in a game, which he established himself in 1926. The remarkable part of the 1928 classic is that Ruth got only one base on balls, while two years ago, when the Cardinals won, he was given six in a game. As a result, he has given six in a game, five in a series, and a record. That he made some sort of a record when he hit a home run.

Gehrig Has Few Records
Gehrig started off the series so effectively that the Cardinals used a little caution with him in the last two games. As a result, he has given six in a game, five in a series, and a record. That he made some sort of a record when he hit a home run.

COMPOSITE BOX SCORE 1928 WORLD SERIES

TEAM	AB	R	H	E	AVG	SLUG	OPS	W	L	P	IP	SH	SO	BB	HR	RA	ER	AVG	SLUG	OPS	W	L	P	IP	SH	SO	BB	HR	RA	ER
Yankees	134	27	70	7	.276	.425	1.12	10	6	5	308	2	0	0	0	0	0	.276	.425	1.12	10	6	5	308	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cardinals	134	27	70	7	.276	.425	1.12	10	6	5	308	2	0	0	0	0	0	.276	.425	1.12	10	6	5	308	2	0	0	0	0	0

LANDIS SIGNS OVER CHECKS TO YANKEES
All Who Figured in Pennant Drive Are Remembered

CHICAGO (AP)—Financial echoes of the World Series reverberated from the office of the baseball commissioner as Kenesaw Mountain Landis signed over checks totaling \$176,839.37 to the victorious New York Yankees.

SENATORS WIN SECOND GAME ON THE COAST
SACRAMENTO (AP)—The Sacramento Senators evened the Pacific Coast League playoff series by defeating the San Francisco Seals Thursday in the second game, 8 to 7. The score: Senators..... 8
Seals..... 7

TRUJANS HAVE BIG SCHEDULE

Southern California Football Squad Undergoes More Experimenting Than Usual

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—With the opening of the Pacific Coast Conference football season, the University of Southern California's varsity team has been whipped into shape by H. J. Jones, head coach, for a strenuous campaign. Although the season is young, certain Trojan candidates have already distinguished themselves. Coach Jones is faced with a real problem, however, in filling positions left weak by the graduation of M. E. Drury '28, last year's captain and quarterback, and B. H. Heiser '28, guard.

Plenty of Line Material
Coach Jones is not concerned over his line. He has plenty of material. L. D. McCallin '30 and F. D. Tappan '30 have been working at ends, Capt. J. J. Hibbs '29 and W. L. Seitz '31 at tackles, N. B. Barrager '30 at center and E. M. Gowder '30 and C. L. Boren '29 as guards.

Williams at Quarterback
The following men will no doubt see considerable action during the coming year: Capt. J. J. Hibbs '29, tackle. D. E. Williams '29, halfback. He has been playing on the first eleven. E. M. Gowder '30, fullback, was tried at quarter, but later shifted to full. Harry Edelson '30 and L. B. Thomas '31, fullbacks. M. E. Drury '28, fullback. M. D. Duffield '31 from last year's freshman team is making a strong bid for a regular place and if he continues to show himself starting some of the big games.

Frank Anthony '30, a regular in 1927, is not yet to achieve this season. He is a tackle and is being moved from center to tackle. H. S. N. Barrager '30 at center is a real pivot man. The graduation of N. J. Cravath '27 is being felt, but the center of the line would be very weak; but Barrager has caused all concern to be cast aside. McCallin at end will do service well in the line. Although he is a good defensive man, C. W. Hoff '30 is playing his second year with the varsity as tackle. Although he is a good defensive man, he failed thus far to make favorable enough impression to be placed among the first eleven. M. D. Duffield '31 at tackle is a real pivot man. He is valuable as a punter. C. W. Gallows, guard; William W. Ford '30, quarterback; J. J. Hibbs '29, halfback; and J. Snider '31, fullback, will all see action this year. Marger April '31 is playing his first year of varsity ball, but looks very good. He is being used as inside half and handles himself well.

ELKINS SIGNS CONTRACT
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Paul J. Elkies, former national decathlon champion, has signed a contract to play professional football for the Philadelphia Eagles of the National League. He will play his first game on Saturday against the New York Giants.

YANKEES PICK WRIST WATCHES
NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the world's most famous baseball club have asked that wrist watches be worn by the league's players, in accordance with custom. Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis will present each player with a watch to a check. The watches will be purchased from the share of receipts set aside for the commissioner. In other years, rings, watches and charms have been given out.

GREEN IS RE-ELECTED
MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Green of Montgomery has been unanimously re-elected president of the Southeastern Athletic Union for the year 1928-29. He was re-elected for his leadership and for his devotion to the sport.

Brilliant Leader of the Trojan Eleven



California at Los Angeles Has Plenty of Football Material
Coach Spaulding Is Grooming Candidates for the Hard Competition They Will Meet in Their First Season in the Pacific Coast Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Coach W. H. Spaulding is preparing a varsity football team of the University of California at Los Angeles for their first season's competition in the Pacific Coast Conference. With more than 75 candidates from which to pick when practice officially starts, he was at once assured ample material.

Gold's Third Year at Guard
Playing his third year at guard is Gould. Although weighing only 152 pounds, he is nearly indispensable. He is lightning on his feet and leads interference with considerable skill. He is a capable substitute for H. M. Epstein '29 and keeps the latter constantly in the second tunnel the outcome was a 7-0 victory for the Bruins. Although only 160 pounds he makes up for it with determination and speed. Tappan has been playing on the first eleven. E. M. Gowder '30, fullback, was tried at quarter, but later shifted to full. Harry Edelson '30 and L. B. Thomas '31, fullbacks. M. E. Drury '28, fullback. M. D. Duffield '31 from last year's freshman team is making a strong bid for a regular place and if he continues to show himself starting some of the big games.

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LINE PROBLEM FOR ILLINOIS

Coach R. C. Zuppke Has Some Good Backfield Material

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
URBANA, Ill.—Come down to earth—you're not champions yet. Thus Coach Robert C. Zuppke warns his University of Illinois football team, champion of the Intercollegiate Conference in the 1927 season.

Peters Among the Veterans
Sixteen lettermen, including F. I. Peters '30, the drop-kick specialist whose field goal in the last two minutes of play enabled the Illini to defeat the University of Pennsylvania here two years ago, returned this season. But Illinois gave up the championship year of the end of the championship year, which means that 12 of the first-squad men of last year are ineligible for the 1928 eleven.

Three Center Candidates
D. W. Rouse '31, H. M. Schumacher '31 and H. E. Richmond '31 are the outstanding men competing for the position left vacant at center. Rouse has been given the edge by Schumacher in the early work, the latter being a little lighter for the position.

Griffith Says He Will Sign Johnson
Newark Will Let Him Go to Manage Former Team Mates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The way apparently was cleared today for the triumphant return of Walter Johnson to the Washington Senators. Walter Johnson, who was manager of the team for which he played for 20 years, is being offered a contract by the Senators.

Chess Masters in Another Tournament
BERLIN (AP)—The International chess masters tournament at the Cafe Koenig took place yesterday with Richard Reti of Czechoslovakia and Dr. Savielly Tartakower of France as the main event. Reti was defeated by Tartakower, who was then defeated by Nimzowitsch.

NEW MEN ON BLACK HAWKS
CHICAGO—Many new faces, mostly young men never before seen in major league hockey, are to be presented by the Black Hawks of Chicago in the National Hockey League championship race starting Nov. 15. It is stated here by Herbert M. Gardner, new manager, that the team will be a new one, and that the old players have been sold to Tulsa, Okla. He has called the first gathering of his forces for headquarters here Oct. 20. The squad will work out for 10 days at the gymnasium of the Chicago Athletic Association and then go to Kansas City to practice on the ice for 10 days.

Fifth Annual Women's Senior Golf Tournament at Westchester, Biltmore

Miss Bishop Leads by Single Stroke

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RYE, N. Y.—Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of the Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, came through the first half of the fifth annual women's senior golf championship of the United States, played on the south course of the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, Thursday, with a lead of one stroke over Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., while Mrs. F. E. Dubois of the home club, the present titleholder, was one stroke behind Mrs. Barlow. The scores were 88, 87 and 88.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Ratifying an Amendment
In order that an amendment to the
United States Constitution may be
ratified, three-fourths of the states
must vote in its favor.

Seattle Daily Times: Women
are to be given a place in the
councils of the League of Na-
tions, which probably means
that the first thing it will under-
go is a good housecleaning.

SCHOOL GARAGE
A garage costing \$10,000 is being built
in connection with a rural school in
California.

Boston Transcript: Mr. Smith
expects the vote of Tin City, Ala.
But the first presidential
candidate that ought to be sure
of that town would be Mr. Ford.

Canada's First Farmer
Canada's first farmer is believed to
have been Louis Hebert, who came
to Quebec from France in 1617, with
his wife and three children.

Springfield News: One of the
advantages of open-air grand
opera is that there are frequent
postponements because of rain.

Power in the United States
In factories in the United States 70
per cent of the power is derived
through electrical equipment.

Atlanta Constitution: Have
you noticed how polite the ice
man is getting?

Sole Leather
The United States is the largest
producer of sole leather in the world.

Milwaukee Journal: Just like
the leaves, the voters are begin-
ning to turn.

Stamps in America
Postage stamps were introduced
into the United States in 1847.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are
Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. In what city has the Mayor ordered women under 30 to bob their hair?—Editorial Page..... 10
2. What peace plan is backed by the American Legion?—Editorial..... 10
3. How many European countries have presidents?—Presidents of Europe..... 10
4. How may we see more good in others?—Sayings..... 10
5. Who first closed New York's saloons on Sunday?—News Section..... 10
6. Who wrote "My Old Kentucky Home"?—Home Forum..... 10
7. What is the root meaning of "harmonious"?—Word a Day..... 10
8. What state has the greatest number of cars per mile of highway?—Odds and Ends..... 10
9. What branch of music is being developed in the schools?—Young Folks' Page..... 10
10. How has the British shoe industry solved its labor problems for 30 years?—Editorial Notes..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Inert

The Latin *in*, not, and *ars*, art, combine to give us our word. It art betokens skill, aptitude, activity and ability, the lack of art obviously denotes the opposite. Hence, anything characterized as inert is incapable of effecting forceful action.

If one has an art one is busy, eagerly active, intent on accomplishing something with that art. With-out art is without aim, without power to accomplish something useful.

Matter, without mentality and vitality, is inert; a person should not be inertly denotes slothfulness.

In-ert calls for emphasis on the final syllable, which rhymes with "hurt." Sound it as in mill.

"Inert and lifeless as a clod."

What They Say

H. A. L. Fisher: "In spite of the advances of democracy, the social difference paid to rank is surprising in its strength and persistence."

Sir Arthur Keith: "Business men today constitute the army in the field; men of science are the army in reserve."

Dr. Percy C. Buck: "Anything you do is an art, while knowledge of how to do it is a science."

H. P. MacMillan: "Failures are so much more vocal than successes!"

Dr. William Brown: "Good is the real thing."

A Thought for Today

Go, make thy garden fair as thou canst,
Thou wilt never alone;
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine
Will see it, and mend his own.
—ROBERT COLLIER

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Funny Little Cherry

YOU'LL have to give that dog away—that's all there is to it!" Uncle Ben said, as he left the house one morning.

David listened to his Uncle Ben and lovingly patted the little white head that was nosing into his pocket.

Cherry was a fox terrier puppy, full of fun and mischief. He would shake the old slipper that David had given him until you would think that his perky little ears might fly off. That was his slipper and he didn't allow anyone else to have it.

Unfortunately, he was also quite interested about the shoes that belonged to the rest of the family. Uncle Ben was very orderly and always kept his shoes in a neat row on his closet floor, but every little while they would walk around and be facing in different directions. Uncle Ben knew who did this and he didn't like it.

One morning Aunt Jane found her white pumps in the middle of the living room floor. She had put them in the bedroom window to dry after she had cleaned them—and pumps do not walk by themselves!

It was all rather provoking. David wondered why Cherry couldn't take his old tennis shoes and leave the rest of the shoes alone. But he didn't care to do that. He just loved to untie shoe strings, too, when they were on people's feet—especially Uncle Ben's. And that was what was the matter with Uncle Ben the morning he told David he must give the dog away. Cherry had slipped under the breakfast table and untied the biggest pair of oxfords there. Just as Uncle Ben was ready to leave. Now his new shoe strings were all damp and Aunt Jane looked and David could blame him if he didn't like it!

And then the very next morning, when Uncle Ben was in a special hurry, his hat was gone—the gray felt one he wore when he went away on the train. No one knew where it was. Aunt Jane looked and David looked and Tilly came from the kitchen and looked, but the hat was just not to be found.

And when everybody was getting quite excited, pitter-patter-patter came little steps down the front stairs, and there was Cherry wearing Uncle Ben's gray felt hat right over his head. In and out and around the room he dodged, looking too funny

for words. Even Uncle Ben laughed at his hat walking around on four legs.

"That dog!" he said, laughing, in spite of himself. "I've never seen anything like him. Now if I miss my train."

"If you don't miss the train, may he stay?" asked David coaxing Cherry to him.

But with one leap Cherry was across the room from David and the hat had dropped at Uncle Ben's feet. Cherry scampered away again and by the time Uncle Ben was at the front door, tap, tap, tap—a row of golf balls came bouncing down the stairs, followed by Cherry tugging a

golf shoe that thumped against each step. Uncle Ben came back.

"I forgot them," he admitted a bit sheepishly. "Left them on the bed intending to put them in my grip. I would have been in a fine fix without them."

Cherry stood with his front paws on the edge of the grip and watched the brand new little white balls disappear in among Uncle Ben's clothing.

"That was a good turn, Cherry," said Uncle Ben as he wrapped the dusty shoes in clean papers.

"We won't have to give him away, will we?" smiled David.

"Who would take care of my shoes if we did?" chuckled Uncle Ben as he went off to catch his train.

So Cherry stayed on and soon he began to understand things better. Now he is a favorite with everyone, particularly with Uncle Ben.

The Mail Bag

Overland Park, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I have wanted to write and join the Mail Bag for some time, but have put it off. I do so much enjoy Snubs, Waddies, the Sundial and just everything in the Monitor. I get so many helpful things for my school work. I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade this term.

Overland Park is about 12 miles south of Kansas City, Missouri. Our population is about 1500. We have a Christian Science Society here. I am grateful for the privilege of attending Sunday School since I was 3 years old.

I would like so much to write to girls in foreign countries near my age, or anyone who would care to write to me. I would have to write in English, but my Mother could translate any German or French for me. I am interested in expression, music and good books.

Janie S.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the four lovely correspondents I have gained through the Mail Bag.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Defend the American Sector!

IT IS well for all Americans to realize that the results of the approaching presidential elections will be of the greatest significance to a vast number of people outside of the United States. In a very true sense, every American will vote not only for himself, but for someone else, also, who is vitally concerned.

The United States has informally entered a world alliance in the fight against alcohol. She is one among many allies. America holds the foremost sector in a front which stretches across the world. And all the other combatants are counting on her. If America's part of the front breaks, it will make it much harder for the allied armies.

In almost every European country there is a temperance movement which is growing year by year. And although old traditions, the timidity of the masses, the lethargy of the churches and the power of great financial interests retard the advance of the temperance forces, they do not stop them. The temperance workers are pressing forward everywhere, and all their campaigns are closely connected with America's position. America has been their chief source of strength, and courage, and faith. In not a few countries the temperance workers annually celebrate the date on which prohibition went into effect in America. Her victories are their victories, and her strength their strength.

In view of this, it behooves every American who aspires to see his country lead in a steady forward march of the awakening striving masses throughout the world to do all in his power to bring about the election of a president who will see that there is no piercing of the American sector in the world front against alcohol.

Secret and Open Diplomacy

THERE is an important lesson to be learned from the recent incident of the Anglo-French naval accord. Statesmen whose ideas are not always clear about the meaning of the expressions, "open" and "secret" diplomacy, would do well to ponder the moral. Open diplomacy cannot possibly imply that all negotiations, however delicate, must be conducted in the market place. It demands simply that nothing should be done to commit the peoples to courses of which they are ignorant and of which they might not approve. Secret diplomacy is not necessarily an evil, but by secret diplomacy one merely indicates private conversations between diplomatists intended to pave the way to an agreement.

Methods must vary in accordance with circumstances. In the matter of disarmament, for example, it may roughly be said that the more public the debates, the more likely is a desirable conclusion to be reached, since disarmament will come through the awakening of public opinion. But in a question which would involve the co-operation of financiers—to take an imaginary instance—it might conceivably be better to make one's bargain first before shouting the requirements of governments from the housetops.

The main point to remember is that the diplomatic corps has no right to pledge countries to secret understandings. Yet the diplomatic corps must exist for the precise purpose of working out solutions of problems without arousing unwelcome noise that would jeopardize negotiations at every stage.

What was wrong with the Anglo-French accord was that it was publicly announced when it should have been kept secret, and was kept secret when it should have been published. It would have been perfectly proper for France and England to arrive, without public discussion, at a tentative accord contingent on American approval and the subsequent ratification of the responsible bodies. It would have been perfectly proper to have submitted this tentative accord, of a somewhat technical character, to the Washington Government, and have awaited its reply before deciding whether it would prove to be a workable suggestion. It would have been perfectly proper then to have acquainted the public with the proposals, and to have accepted the public verdict.

On the other hand, it would have been equally proper to have kept the public fully informed at every stage of the negotiations—to have proceeded step by step, accompanied by a clamor of more or less helpful comment. On the whole, this would seem to be, in the circumstances, the clumsier course, since the reproach was rightly made, after the failure of the Geneva Naval Conference, that the ground had not been prepared sufficiently. But, expediency apart, complete publicity in the intermediate stages, or complete secrecy until the final stages, would both have been possible methods.

A third and impossible method was chosen. An attempt was made to combine the two procedures—with unhappy result. First, there were the secret conversations between France and Great Britain; and then, without ascertaining American views, the conclusion of the accord was announced, with a flourish of trumpets. Thereupon the public in France, England, and, above all, in the United States, naturally asked to be told the nature of the accord. At this point the authorities again fell on silence.

They declined to satisfy the curiosity of the public which they themselves had whetted. As might have been foreseen, the public, thus denied information, grew restive and suspicious. It was ready to believe any sinister story, however baseless, however absurd. The European governments excused themselves on the ground that diplomatic etiquette required silence until the response of America was received. Courtesy of this kind, if it has mischievous consequences, should be abandoned, however respectable are the traditions.

Thus through a misunderstanding of the meaning of "secret" and "open" diplomacy much harm might have been done. It is not the American rejection that matters—though it would have been well had circumstances been such that the United States could have agreed. America had every right to reject the proposals without thereby having any ground of complaint that the proposals were made. The European countries were fundamentally right even in submitting unacceptable proposals to the United States, and the United States was fundamentally right in politely intimating that it was not of the same opinion. The trouble arose from a mere error of procedure.

The false rumors (which cannot be too strongly denounced) were rendered possible because of this foolish blending of open and secret diplomacy. Statesmen should learn to be entirely frank, or to hold their tongues until the fitting moment. They cannot be allowed to babble and be silent. They must do one thing or the other. Premature disclosure was followed by obstinate concealment. This is what is called, in an old phrase, making the worst of both worlds.

Hours Abridged to Minutes

SOMEWHAT belated, though it may seem a word of commendation is not out of place to the Scotsman for its enterprise in photography. Edinburgh's best known daily has instituted a picture service which gives its readers on their breakfast table reproductions of photographs supplied to London papers the same morning. By photo-telegraphy the transmission of pictures from London to Edinburgh has been abridged from eight hours to eight minutes, for it takes the fastest express train at least eight hours to do the journey.

The system is not new. No claim is made for it on that score. But the Scotsman reserves for itself the proud distinction of being the first newspaper to install a photo-telegraph service. Nor does it stop there. It has in process of execution plans for extending the service to Paris, and eventually to the United States. It matters little that the system finally approved was that originated by M. Belin, or that a representative of the paper traveled 16,000 miles before he discovered what appeared to be the most simple and efficient device.

But it matters much that photo-telegraphy has been put to such a practical use. Agencies hitherto have used it, and newspapers have been dependent upon them. The new plan marks another stage in the annihilation of space. Distance is no longer an obstacle to service. By modern invention eight hours become eight minutes. And the world merely stands on the threshold of what is to come. Who would say the day is far off when whole newspapers will be transmitted by such a device, when the same papers will be published almost simultaneously in the great centers of the five continents, when business will be transacted almost instantaneously by the unseen messenger?

The Scotsman's example is likely to be emulated by other notable dailies.

Modernizing Japanese Cities

OFFICIAL reconstruction of Yokohama will be completed by the end of next March, and that of Tokyo a year later, say reports from Japan. When it is remembered that, scarcely more than five years ago, Yokohama was completely destroyed and that three-quarters of the great city of Tokyo was burned to the ground, this seems a remarkable achievement. And a remarkable achievement it is. If one would see a lesson of courage, determination and energy worked out in a concrete way, it is necessary only to look at what these two cities of eastern Japan have accomplished and are still accomplishing.

Official reconstruction includes the building of new streets, the widening of old ones, the creation of new parks, the digging of new canals and the filling in of old ones, the construction of bridges, the building of schools and public buildings and other work of a public nature. It does not, of course, include the reconstruction work done by individuals in the erection of their homes and office buildings. It would be impossible to set a date at which reconstruction of this nature could be completed, since no definite plan is possible and any city is in constant process of change.

The reconstruction of Japan's two cities does not, most fortunately, mean that they are back on the same footing as before the disaster. They are already far in advance of it. Neither Tokyo nor Yokohama was willing merely to rebuild as before. Instead, they insisted on outlining municipal plans that were great improvements over the old cities, and then adhering to them. More streets were needed, and the little narrow alleyways of feudal days were forced to give way to broad avenues. In order to do this, it has been necessary to move 203,000 houses in Yokohama, and an even greater number in the capital. The task of land readjustment involved has been stupendous. Yokohama has built or is building 451 miles of new streets and Tokyo 460 miles. Tokyo has thrown 420 new bridges over its complex network of canals and rivers, and these new bridges are of stone, concrete and steel, instead of being the rather flimsy wooden structures of pre-earthquake days.

The visitor who knew Yokohama and Tokyo six years ago would scarcely be able to find his way around in those cities today and would recognize but few landmarks, so great is the change. The change is all for the better. Some of the picturesque lure of the past is gone, much of the modern architecture is bizarre and freakish, but all else is sheer gain. Sanitation and

comfort are increased a hundredfold. Wide, well-paved streets are lined with tall buildings of steel and concrete, and one has to seek hidden byways to find the little, twisting alleys of one- and two-story wooden structures of so short a time ago. The world is indebted to the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama for the courage, the determination and the energetic ability which they have displayed in their rebuilding.

Idle Money Earns No Interest

DISCUSSIONS of the effect upon industrial and commercial activities in the United States of higher rates of interest, and a limitation of credits, have evoked hostile criticisms of the management of the Federal Reserve Bank System and suggestions that an investigation by the Congress should be made into the charges that regulation of the Nation's currency supply is being used to further the ends of those desiring a continuance of relatively high interest rates. The basis for these complaints is said to be found in the Reserve Board's action looking to a restriction upon the great volume of money diverted to stock speculation purposes, a policy that was strongly urged by various business interests, as necessary in order to prevent a possible danger of an inflation that would attract funds needed for industry and commerce.

Whether the activities of speculators in securities are properly a matter of concern to the governing powers of the Federal Reserve is a question upon which there are widely varying opinions. On the one hand it is contended that the use made by the banks of the money entrusted to them by their depositors is wholly the affair of the bankers, since they alone are responsible for the money loaned to them, for which they must find profitable employment. As against this view it is urged that the purpose of the creation of the Federal Reserve System was to provide governmental control of the currency supply, so that legitimate business enterprises might be provided with ample funds needed for their prosecution. It has been contended by one school of bankers that the Government's functions relating to banking should be strictly limited to furnishing the mechanism by which commercial paper can be utilized as a basis for currency, but this view has not prevailed when legislation on the subject has been before the Congress.

The apprehensions in some quarters that continuance of the Federal Reserve policies toward the speculative interests may injuriously affect industry and trade would seem to ignore the very evident fact that the enormous amount of money now on deposit in the various banking institutions of the United States must find profitable employment if it is to earn a return for its owners. It is not conceivable that any considerable number of banks should prefer to hold idle money in their vaults rather than lend it at even moderate interest rates.

Great Are the "Yankees"!

NEW YORK has won so many baseball pennants, both league and world, during the last few years that if the fans of that city should not happen to take the winning of the 1928 World Series by the "Yankees" with quite as much enthusiasm as that great feat is entitled to, there need be no surprise or alarm. With the baseball public in general, the 1928 series will go down in sporting history as worthy of more enthusiastic support than has been bestowed on most of its predecessors.

Not only have the "Yankees" won the top honors in professional baseball for the second successive years, but they have done it in such a way as to convince followers of this great American sport that they are one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, collection of professional baseball players ever assembled on one team. When the going appeared the hardest, both in the regular championship season and in the World Series, the players rose to great heights and not only soundly defeated the St. Louis "Cardinals," who had won top honors in the National League, but established records, both individual and team, which promise to remain on the books for many a day. Two straight world championships without the loss of a single game is indeed a record to be proud of, and it will go a long way toward silencing those skeptics who have, in past years, declared that World Series were extended in order that the team owners might make more money.

That the baseball fans of St. Louis, even in the face of the unsatisfactory showing their team made, were loyal supporters of the "Cardinals" in all the games played in their home city is also a great tribute to the game. Entering the series as favorites, they proved totally incapable of making a good showing against the "Yankees," and yet their followers encouraged them to the very last. Even such a great team as the "Yankees" of 1928 could not seem to get the enthusiasm out of its supporters that the St. Louis players secured from their home people. Cleanly played and well managed, the series has won many friends to baseball.

Editorial Notes

With the presidents of Yale, Dartmouth and Boston University among several who have this year gone to the football field to watch their college squads at practice, there is sure to be a better understanding between the educational and athletic sides of these colleges. Both sides have their uses, and the way properly to coordinate them is to have the leaders of both come together on the athletic field as well as in the classroom.

Are there any two words in the English language which, spelled alike, have so vastly different meanings as putting and putting? About this time of the year it may mean that the busy housewife is putting up jams and jellies, while at the same time her husband is putting a little ball into a hole in the ground.

The reduction in British postage from 1½d. to ½d. on manuscript letters to editors will not only result in more correspondence being sent, but also in more being returned. It's a poor reduction that doesn't work both ways.

A Knight in Normandy

THUS it was I came to Caudebec-en-Caux. From mouth of Somme to mouth of Seine, I had explored the coast, and finally had taken the low road by the river, leading from Le Havre to Rouen. Soft was the summer air that lay upon the river and gentle the breeze that stroked the willows and placid meadows on the far bank. The night I passed in an inn and came to have almost an affection for this Caudebec.

To Caudebec I must lead you by the way I reached it. My quest—an idle one, forsooth—was to make merry with the bees and flowers of Normandy, to hunt the coolest coves along the shore and climb the highest cliffs. Properly, I went from Picardy, starting my journey from St. Valery-sur-Somme, whence William the Conqueror set sail with his fleet for England. At low tide the wide sands of the river mouth are dry, and at sunset they are painted red, save for the scattered pools of water still dripping blue. In the morning the fishing boats arrive from the sea, bringing sea gulls with them.

No sooner had I left this port than I discovered all the horses of the countryside were white. Liking their color, I did purchase one, a handsome steed, and there and there did I ride a knight. William, I named him, after the Norman, or Guillaume, if you prefer the French. So beautiful the land and white the cliffs and green the sea, that it seems I could continue ever and anon describing them, but then I would have no space in this brief account to tell you of Caudebec, which is the purpose of the tale. I must content myself, therefore, with a mention of those most lovely things I saw upon my way from mouth of Somme to mouth of Seine.

How sweet the fields, now threaded blue with flowers of flax, now blazoned red with poppy, or gold with yellow blossoms! Every small road that intrigued us we took, William and I. Numerous farmhouses were timbered in the style peculiar to this part of France, and few were the gardens which could not boast roses in profusion, climbing to thatched roofs. There were no fences, cows in the fields being tethered at equal distances apart, like numerals on a sundial.

The beaches of Normandy for the most part, however picturesquely set in rift of massive, mounting cliffs, are strewn with pebbles, a fact which made the headland of Picardy between St. Valery-sur-Somme and the Norman frontier, by le Tréport, all the more pleasing. Here are sand dunes finely silted and held to the sea by sturdy groups of pine. This mixed fragrance of pine and brine William and I found much to our liking and desire to return again and linger there.

At le Tréport the cliff rises so high you think a cloud could only with difficulty float above it. At Dieppe we rode through a gallant gateway having two round towers and skirted the foot of a hill whereon stood a castle. At Veules-sur-Loire, we found good company and hospitality of inn professed by comely and kindly folk. Always the emerald Channel waters thrust and tugged unceasingly with the vast heaps of pebbles ranged along the shore. By night it was agreeable, as if the sea was tuned for the sleeping to a lullaby.

By Fécamp we rode and on to Etretat. Here were the most noble rocks that I have ever seen. Enormous buttresses wrenched boldly from the great cliffs and plunged into the sea, forming arches through which a ship of considerable size might move unhindered. With such depth and breadth of rock to gaze upon and ocean for horizon, I would have been well satisfied to have remained for many days; but I was bound for Caudebec.

At Havre-de-Grace (there is some talk it will be called "le Havre" in future time) I was much interested in the host of ships anchored in the harbor and heard strange tongues spoken by sailors from England and the Netherlands and other countries. I could not tire of the hoisting and the lowering of sail, the creaking of blocks and jostling of oars pulled by powerful men.

Finally, by Lillebonne, where a Roman theater is pre-

served and the ruins of the castle wherein the Norman William ventured to propose to his nobles the conquest of England, and thus to Caudebec. Well within the courtyard of an ancient inn, later known as the Hôtel de la Marine, my own William, worthy steed, did find a stall and ample fodder. I to the river's bank, before our doors, once I had walked, but early, supped of roasted fowl and cheese and grapes.

Close upon my course, I came suddenly upon a crowd gathered about some gypsy wagons, five in number, with near by half a score of horses tethered in their vicinity. I learned that once the night closed in upon us, torches would be lit and most marvelous tricks of trapeze be performed. From across the silent river, a barge was being rowed laden with peasants.

As I had yet an hour of twilight, I wandered through the town and thought thereafter I had never seen so quaint a place: one narrow lane paced by a rushing brook, against which old timbered houses backed. The church, full of Gothic inspiration, bore upon its sides innumerable gargoyles representative of exceeding humorous men and animals. I left with some chagrin because I wanted the more to be serious than to smile before a church; and, after viewing carved figures jutting from more timbered houses and finding a stone building of the thirteenth century adorned with more gargoyles, I returned to the river.

Torches were shedding swift glances of light about a circle of bright-eyed folk. In the center was erected a high trapeze. One wisp of a girl was wriggling through a small bucket with remarkable agility. Two older girls stood waiting their turn to perform, and as well two stalwart young men. Music was provided by two trumpets and a drum, which consorted, if the truth be told, not discordantly.

How the crowd cheered the astonishing flexibility of the little girl! How they applauded the other performers! What a show! At intervals, dishes that looked like pewter were passed among the crowd until aloft liberally with clinking coins. The last daring turn aloft, a blasting of horn and clatter of drum, and the circus was ended. The crowd dispersed into the cool night full of ohs! and ahs!

In half an hour the gypsies were abed, the square by the river empty, and I some time since in my bedchamber, from which I looked out upon the Seine. The moon had by this time appeared in huge golden orb and seemed directly to be scattering bright pieces of money across the water straight to the gypsy caravan. I hoped indeed they would earn much, for they were a cleanly lot and had been making a sincere effort to interest and amuse the populace. The meadows in the moonlight lay still as moss. Caudebec was soon asleep.

Early on the morrow I rose and saw the gypsies stirring, so descended and held conversation with them. I found they went from town to town and that a mother and father and thirteen children composed the troupe. The longer I talked with them, the more I liked them, and did desire to accompany them, but remembering my own failings I desisted from asking permission to do so. I could blow no music from a trumpet, nor play a drum; I would be ridiculous on a trapeze; I should not have the courage night after night to raise a crowd's enthusiasm. Pondering on these things and on the harmony of this family of fifteen, I walked slowly back to the inn. William had been well supplied with oats, so I betook myself to my chamber and there reflected on my journey.

Many lovely sights had I witnessed on my journey. Grand rocks had inspired me and friendly folk had welcomed me. All these would remain in memory, as would the charm of ancient Caudebec. But the longer I mused, the more I felt my quest had really been not so much for beauty of nature, but to learn that the joy and earnestness and humility of simple people, such as these gypsies, is something very close to God, and that only they who have these qualities are the true knights of this world. R. A. C.

Notes From Tokyo

JAPANESE paper will be used in printing the photographs of the Emperor and Empress to be distributed throughout the Empire and to Japanese institutions abroad, the order having been issued by the Emperor himself. His Imperial Majesty is anxious to promote the use of Japan-made goods, and never neglects an opportunity to do so. His clothes are all made in Japan, and it is learned that the watch which he carries cost only \$6.25.

Nearly \$75,000 is to be spent by the Government this fiscal year in leading university students toward "better thoughts" as part of the battle being waged against "dangerous thoughts," or Socialist teachings in Japan.

The widening or building of fifty-nine streets, the creation of eighteen new parks, the digging of several canals and numerous other enterprises, are to be undertaken by the city of Osaka, the industrial center of Japan, during the next thirty years at a cost of nearly \$75,000,000. The Government has just approved the comprehensive city planning scheme drawn up by Osaka.

A "grandfather's" clock is to be presented to the Emperor and Empress at the time of the enthronement ceremonies by the America-Japan Society of Tokyo. The same society, which is composed of Americans and of Japanese who have resided in the United States or are particularly friendly thereto, will present an electric gramophone to Prince Chichibu and his bride as a wedding gift.

The grounds and buildings at Kyoto to be used in the enthronement ceremonies next November will be open to the public daily from December 1 until March 31. The flags, pennants and other objects used in the ceremonies will remain in place throughout this period. Ordinarily the palaces at Kyoto are closed to the public. Permission to visit them may be obtained through the Imperial Household Ministry. The foreign tourist in Japan has no difficulty in securing such permission, merely being obliged to go through the red tape of making his request through his embassy or legation. The Japanese, however, cannot obtain such permission unless he be of a certain standing.

The most attractive section of the Hakone Mountains, only two hours by rail or motor from Tokyo, is to be made into a national park in the immediate future. Six botanical gardens displaying every variety of Japanese flora are to be created, roads widened and new roads built, and numerous other improvements made. The Hakone range is replete in natural beauty and in hot springs and small geysers. It is the chief playground of eastern Japan already. Scarcely a tourist comes to Japan who does not visit Miyanoshita, one of the villages in the Hakone, and the lake about nine miles above it in the crater of an extinct volcano. Ashi-no-Ko, or the Lake of Reeds, is one of the most charming sights of Japan, and is very much like the lakes in the Italian and Swiss Alps. It is erroneously known to most foreigners as Lake Hakone.

Jotaro Yamamoto, president of the South Manchuria Railway, was invited by the Premier to meet with the Cabinet when Japan's policy regarding Manchuria was up for discussion. There are three Japanese officials in South Manchuria: The Governor-General of the Leased Territory, the Commander of the Garrison and the President of the South Manchuria Railway. Of the three, the latter is the most powerful. The appointment

is a political one, for the South Manchuria Railway constitutes the "pork barrel" of Japanese politics.

A total of 14,788 foreigners visited Japan during the first six months of the present year, of whom 7122 were Chinese. Americans were the next most numerous, there having been 4185 of them. There were 1709 British subjects, 583 Russians, 323 Germans, 146 French, and 711 classified as "miscellaneous." It is believed that the enthronement ceremonies this November will set a new record in the number of foreigners coming to this country.

The aerial mail service across Siberia, between Moscow and Novosibirsk, announces that hereafter flights will be made three times a week instead of but twice as at present. Transportation of passengers will also be started. All mail from Japan to Europe will, unless otherwise marked, hereafter go by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Mt. Rokko, a peak overlooking the busy port of Kobe, is to have a European-style hotel, it is announced. At present there are but two Japanese inns on the mountain. Motorbus service to the top of the mountain was recently started, with the result that about 3000 persons have been visiting it daily.

With their return from the summer palace at Nasu, in the mountains north of Tokyo, the Emperor and Empress will remove from the Akasaka Detached Palace in Tokyo to the Chiyoda Palace, the principal residence of Japan's sovereigns, in the heart of Tokyo. The Chiyoda Palace, so called because when it was built more than five centuries ago the little village of Chiyoda was at its base, has been the home of the reigning Emperor ever since the Emperor Meiji moved the capital of the Empire from Kyoto to Yedo (rechristening the city Tokyo, or Eastern Capital) about the middle of the last century. It was originally a fortified castle built by a feudal lord on a comparatively small scale. The first Tokugawa Shogun made Yedo (the modern Tokyo) his capital and enlarged the castle. Numerous other improvements and enlargements have since been made. The interior of the palace has been renovated this summer, and most of it has been converted from Japanese to foreign style.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Liquor and the Sailors of Yesterday

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have found the paragraphs entitled "Prohibition Fruitage" of great interest.

Previous to prohibition, I can assure you, those who "go down to the sea in ships" can give you a very different story of conditions compared with those of today. The liquor drinking gave officers and engineers many worries on the eve of their departure for sea. Oftentimes the majority of both sailors and firemen were in such a deplorable condition as to be unable to do their respective duties and were often incapable of even standing up, as a result of the strong drink they had taken. Often too they were not able to do anything for the next twenty-four hours.

Sometimes, indeed, cases became so bad that ships had to be anchored in the outer Roads as there was none able to do any work in any shape or manner, and that was the only course left open for the master of the vessel.

I speak from experience and know the difference between those days and today. Otto F. C. Quisenberry, Hillsdale, N. J.